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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

MR. GRANT DUFF delivered a very interesting address at the Social Science Congress on the practical effects of the commercial treaties of England. These negociations were commenced at the instance of Mr. Cobden in 1860 and completed in 1870. Bringing his figures to 1873 Mr. Grant Duff notes the following results: England's trade with France rose in round numbers, from 26,000,000, at which it stood the year before the Commercial Treaty with that country—namely 1859, rose to 73,000,000. The trade with Belgium rose from 8,000,000, at which it stood the year before the Commercial Treaty with that country—namely, 1861, rose to 27,000,000. The trade with Italy rose from 8,000,000, at which it stood the year before the Commercial Treaty with that country, namely—1862, to 12,000,000. In 1865 the trade with Germany was £44,000,000; in 1873 it was £56,000,000; with Holland £27,000,000, in 1873 it rose to £37,000,000. The trade with Russia was £23,000,00 ; in 1873 it was £32,000,000. The total of our imports and exports, excluding those to and from British possessions, rose from £245,000,000 in 1859 to £530,000,000 in 1873. The value of the produce of the United Kingdom sent to European countries and to their dependencies rose during the same period from £15,000,000 to £113,000,000.

THE HON'BLE MR. BRODRICK read at the Social Science Congress a paper entitled, "How can the influence of the Universities be most effectively exported on the General Education of the Country." He gave the following statistics of University Education. The actual number of students under University education in England and Wales is greater than is commonly supposed, amounting to a gross total of more than 6,000, and a net total of more than 5,000, in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, and Durham. Mr. Brodrick remarked: "Having been placed somewhat in the position of a national Mint for regulating the educational currency, Oxford and Cambridge must be, so far held responsible for any depreciation of that currency, and for the backwardness of England as compared with Germany and other countries, in respect of the higher education."

THE TIMES makes the following remarks on the Prince of Wales' visit to India:

"We need not suppose that any one of the problems which perplex Indian statesmen will be solved by the forthcoming visit. To anticipate so much would be to court inevitable disappointment. But India is not only a dependency of the British Crown, it is an integral part of the British Empire. Though separated by a distance which every year is, happily, rendering less appreciable, India and England are bound by ties of convergent interest and of common allegiance. This sense of unity may be fostered in many ways, but by none more effectually than by increasing the interest which Englishmen take in Indian affairs, and by fostering the confidence of Indians in the sagacity and benevolence of their rulers. The Prince of Wales's progress will be followed by thousands in this country who at present rarely give a thought to the affairs of their Indian fellow-subjects, and it will quicken throughout India a sympathy for England and its Throne which years of good government could not so effectually create. If, moreover, it is the business of a Prince to make the acquaintance of countries and peoples he will one day have, however indirectly, to govern, this is especially the case with a country like India, in which the interest taken by most Englishmen is languid and unintelligent. If Englishmen as a rule manifest an indifference which ill befits an Imperial race, it is well their rulers should acquire a more lively sympathy, and we may be sure that the experience gained in his journey will not be lost on the Prince. Though in England the Constitution rules and not the man, we should ill brook a Sovereign who knew nothing of our ways and manners. We may be sure that the same natural feeling prevails in India, and Indians will obey their local rulers none the worse for having seen the face and felt the presence of their future Emperor. These are some of the more substantial advantages which a sober estimate may confidently anticipate as a result of the Prince's journey."

THE SAME JOURNAL thus delivers itself on the subject of the preservation of the Native States:

"With all their faults, the preservation of the native States is most politic. They are not, perhaps, altogether without their uses in that they serve to keep the masses of the people in mind of the substantial benefits of British rule, but their great use is that they satisfy the craving of the educated natives for variety and colour in the political life of India. An intelligent convert lately apologizing to a distinguished foreigner for his sympathy with native rule, in spite of his judgment preferring our own, looking out of the window exclaimed:—"there, that macadamized road is the British Government,—it is very useful, but hard, cold, arid; and that jungle is the native *raj*—a useless jungle, but it is green, and I love the green."

DEAN STANLEY preached a sermon in Westminster Abbey on the relations of England and India. Referring to the Prince of Wales' visit the Dean said:

"We pray that he and they who attend him may feel how sacred a trust is committed to them; we pray that we who remain behind may never ourselves forget, or suffer others to forget, how noble, and, if so be, how noble a duty they have undertaken; we pray that by our sympathy in all that is good, by our detestation of all that is base, we may, like those of old time, hold of the sinking arms and strengthen the wavering hands of those who are charged with the responsibility of this good mission of good will, of duty, and of hope. We pray that they may be so filled with the spirit of power, of love, and of a sound mind, with the spirit of justice and wisdom, with the spirit of courtesy and of purity, that wherever they go the name of England and of English Christendom shall not be dishonoured, but honoured; that the fibre of Indian society, whether among Englishmen or Natives, shall not be relaxed, but strengthened; that the standard of our national morality shall not be lowered, but raised; that the bonds of affection between the ruling and the subject races shall be not loosened, but confirmed. We pray that this visit, long desired and at last undertaken, to those marvellous lands may by God's mercy leave behind, on the one side, the remembrance, if so be, of graceful acts, kind words, English nobleness, Christian Principle; and, on the other side, awaken in all concerned the sense of graver duties, wider sympathies, loftier purposes. Thus, and thus only, shall that journey on which the Church and nation now pronounce its parting benediction be worthy of a Christian Empire and worthy of an English Prince. For the building up in truth and righteousness of that Imperial inheritance, for the moral and eternal welfare of his own immortal soul may the Lord bless his going out and coming in from this time forth and for evermore."

We say—*amen!*

THE RUSSIAN INVALIDE publishes intelligence from Central Asia giving details of the late fighting near Marghilan, in Khokand:

"Abdurachan Avdobadschi collected 10,000 men near Marghilan with the object of again attempting resistance to the Russian troops. Adjutant-General Kaufmann, having recieved information of this, proceeded to Marghilan, but Avdobadschi retreated in order to avoid an engagement. Colonel Scobelew was ordered to go in pursuit, and on the 21st of September the Cossacks under his command overtook a hostile force of 5,000 men, whom they completely routed. They also captured three bronze guns. The retreat of Abdobadschi then became a disorderly rout, and he fled through Kurassu, accompanied by not more than 100 men. The Cossacks continued in pursuit as far as Uscha, but returned to Marghilan after having lost trace of Abdobadschi on the 25th of September. When last seen he had only five followers with him. One hundred men of the Russian main body remained in the district, however, in case the fugitive should reappear. Deputations of the inhabitants have arrived from all parts offering submission to the Russian authorities."

TEA HAS, we are told, been very successfully cultivated on the Alma Estate in Penang.

TUESDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

A QUESTION before the Californian courts is—"whether a woman is to be considered a widow because her husband is in the State prison for life." Will she be allowed to marry again? The decision is not given.

A NOVEL CASE of assault was heard lately before the Kent magistrates. A lady named Higginbottom insisted upon kissing a military officer named Tremlett while they were alone in a railway carriage and passing through a tunnel. The gentleman, with the fear of Baker before his eyes, stoutly resisted, and had his whiskers severely pulled by the lady in whom the *spretæque injuria formæ* burned strongly He manfully summoned her, and she was fined £5. A curious contrast to the Baker case.

DR. KENEALY still maintains that he is a member of the bar and a counsel. *Vanity Fair* points out that though a man is said to be called by his Inn, yet in truth he is rather called by the Court of Queen's Bench on the introduction of his Inn, and therefore thinks there is a doubt as to whether a barrister, though he may have ceased to be a member of an Inn, can be deprived of a right to plead except by the Court which once conferred those rights.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT have passed a resolution that on and after the 1st instant, and until the close of the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an apartment at the Secretariat will be appropriated to the use of gentlemen connected with the Press in England and in India. Gentlemen wishing to obtain admission should make written application for tickets to the Chief Secretary to Government.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided, from 1st January next, to place the armaments of Fort William, Agra and Ferozepore forts, composed of 129 pieces of ordnance for Fort William, 67 for Agra and 26 for Ferozepore, under the orders of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery in the divisions and districts concerned, instead of under the Ordnance Department as at present.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from a correspondent at Mauritius:

"The following is a translation of a paragraph of the leading article of the "Paya," of the 30th September 1875. You will perceive how strongly are expressed the prejudices which influence the majority of the French white creole population with regard to natives of India;

"And do you know what has given this people such a fine position? It is not its victories, it is a conquered people; it is not its pride, it is a people morally decayed; it is not the splendour of its civilisation, it is a people half savage; it is not its letters, sciences, fine arts, it is a people ignorant, slothful, and degraded; it is lying and thieving; it is dirty and unclean; within darkness, without, dirt. The rays of Christianity have never been able to pierce the gloom in which it takes pleasure in being surrounded; but, nevertheless, it seems that it possesses an immense power, and that its nationality constitutes a title to all rights and privileges. To be Indian, or not to be, would Shakespeare say, if he lived in our time."

The above was written in connection with a case which has recently occurred before the Assizes, and which has attracted considerable notice. A young Frenchman, named Tampier, employed as overseer on a Sugar estate, belonging to Mr. Edmond de Chagal, violently assaulted a labourer, named Pultoo, and the latter died in consequence within an hour afterwards. Tampier was found guilty by the Jury of having simply inflicted wounds and blows, and was thereupon senteuced by Judge Bastel, a Creole, to one year's imprisonment with hard labour."

A LARGE and influential company is being floated in London, having a capital of some lakhs, with the object of developing tobacco cultivation in India. The operations of the company will comprise the growth, the curing and the manufacture of tobacco, both for local consumption and for export to Europe.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER.

SOME TIME since it was stated that an international code of etiquette was in preparation for the guidance of all civilised nations, whose duties and position brought them in contact with foreigners of distinction, and we now learn that it has been proposed by more than one Power to abolish all personal salutes, even including royalty, the flag of a nation only being entitled to salute.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has declined to grant the request for reform of the Legislative Council urged by the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, *viz.*, that official members should, on all occasions, have perfect freedom to vote as they chose. Are we to understand that official members have no liberty of conscience?

IT IS stated that a fresh batch of fifteen students will shortly be sent abroad from Japan for instruction. Of these two will be sent to France, two to Germany, and eleven to the United States, whence they will be subsequently sent to continue their studies in England.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT at Perak on the Malabar Coast has been murdered. It is stated that all the Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder; that the Residency is besieged; and that two men in particular, of whom we know nothing—Passer Sal and Sultan Ismail—are collecting large forces to expel the troops that have been despatched from Penang. What can be the cause of this wholesale conspiracy?

A PEACE meeting was lately held in Lucknow. The heads of the orthodox community were assembled with the intention of devising some scheme by which religious broils in the city between Hindus and Mahomedans, and between their different sects, can be prevented in future. Rajah Amir Hussun Khan, Bahadoor, was in the chair. After an animated conversation, it was resolved that an Association to be called "Committee Mazhabi" be formed, and the heads of all the different sects, Hindu and Mahomedan, be invited to join it, and that the Chief Commissioner be petitioned by the representatives of all the religious sects in the city to confer upon the Association the powers indicated above. We wish this movement every success.

THE FOLLOWING "Specials" have already arrived in Bombay: Mr. Simpson, of the *Illustrated London News*; Mr. Herbert Johnson, of the *Graphic*; Mr. Gay, of the *Daily Telegraph*; Count Goblet de Alviella, of the *Independance Belge*; and Mr. George P. Wheeler, Barrister-at-law, who represents the

Pall Mall Gazette and the *Central News*, the latter being the organization which has engaged to supply most of the provincial papers in England with accounts of the Prince's tour. The special correspondence of the *Manchester Guardian* will be done by the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, which has just been recruited with a new short hand writer and correspondent from England. The *Pioneer* will be represented here by Mr. G. W. Allen and the Rev. Julian Robinson. The redoubtable "Yorick" is understood to be on his way out to give the *Times of India* the aid of his brilliant descriptive powers.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new journal entitled the *Indian Spectator* to be issued at Bombay. The projector says:

"There are Journals and Newspapers enough in India to satisfy the vulgar appetite after excitement and gossip, which is not always harmless. It is but natural that we should all feel a keen interest in our neighbour's affairs; but in thinking of others, we often forget ourselves. Besides, we love talk of things that flatter our vanity and renders us greater than we really are. We are apt to run after things we don't understand, and to talk of politics and similar subjects as if we were bred statesmen from our birth. The Newspapers have been not a little instrumental in encouraging this state of our mind. To remedy this growing evil a small Journal is being started under the management of a competent staff of writers, whose object it will be to point at the abuses current in Native Society, to expose its foibles, and to improve generally the tone of Native morality.

May this new light remove the darkness around!

THE RATE of mortality in Calcutta is increasing. The total number of deaths during the week ending the 16th October was 332, that during the week ending the 23rd instant was 348, and that during the week ending the 30th 385.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

AT THE LORD MAYOR'S Banquet Mr. Disraeli, among other things, referred to the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India, saying that "his setting his foot for the first time in the Empire which he was destined to rule, was inspired by no ordinary motives, and that the visit was rife with consequences He had received an enthusiastic reception in India, which coincides with the sympathy wherewith he left England."

A SMALL Russian force, it is reported, has been despatched from Pendjekent (marked Panj Kand in Trench's book) in the direction of Garm the capital of the ruler of the Karateghin The place is described as equidistant between Khokan and Feizabad in Badakshan. Their offence lies in having attempted to assist in the late Khokand rebellion.

THE STRENGTH of the Russian Caucasian Army is shown by the *Cologne Gazette* to be 116 battalions of infantry and rifles, 4 regiments of cavalry, 8 brigades of artillery mustering 48 batteries, and 2 battalions of sappers and miners. The first note of War would cause from 130,000 to 136,000 men, with 384 cannon, to take the field without delay; to which 11 light infantry battalions and 32 regiments of Cossacks could be added without difficulty or much confusion and delay. This splendid force is armed with the newest weapons and equipments in vogue in the Russian army.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT seems to be more particular than the other local Governments about the arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It has ruled that no political allusions are to be made in the civic addresses to be presented to His Royal Highness. It has issued the following instructions with regard to native costumes at the *leves* to be held by His Royal Highness:

"The head-dress should consist of a turban.

"The external dress should be a long robe; a waist band or girdle should be worn over or under the robe; the lower limbs should be carefully covered; loose shawls are inadmissible.

"Graduates of any University may wear their academical robes.

"The feet need not be covered. If shoes or boots be worn, they must be of black polished leather."

We are glad that the turban is insisted upon. According to oriental etiquette it is sheer disrespect for any person to appear before his superior without the turban on.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bank of Bengal at their this day's meeting reduced the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

ALL RESTRICTIONS on the transport of saltpetre from the North-Western Provinces to other parts of India, except British Burmah, have been abolished. This is a move in the right direction.

THE AMERICAN papers report that Martin Harris, one of the authors of the Mormon Bible, has just died at the age of ninety-two years.

A SHANGHAI paper says that the voyage to Europe from that port is now performed more rapidly by the way of San Francisco than by the Suez Canal.

AN AGENT of the Persian Government is travelling in the Southern States of America, making a study of cotton culture, which that Government proposes to introduce in Turkistan.

FRIDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER.

ANOTHER new metal has, we see, just been added to the list of discoveries by spectrum analysis. It has been named *gallium* by its discoverer, M. Lecocq de Boisbaudran, and is said to be closely allied to zinc.

A PROFIT of £10,000 a year made in a single city from an industry based on the collection and re-manufacture of the cigar-end cast aside in the streets by smokers, is as striking an illustration of the value which may be given to "unconsidered trifles" as could be desired Yet this is the revenue which it appears is derived from one of those *petites industries* for which Paris is famous.

THE FOLLOWING is the *menu* of a grand banquet recently given at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the vegetarian society of the town:—"Vegetarian pie, vegetable marrow stuffed with fried potatoes, potatoes roasted, potatoes mashed, haricot beans and parsley sauce, English beans, English peas, tomatoes, onion-boiled, onions roasted, boiled lentils, plain pudding, rice pudding, sago-pudding, mixture of apples, and preserved stewed apples and stemed pears" We fear the day has not arrived to supersede the "roasted beef of Old England."

THE MADRAS MAIL says that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is to be accompanied in all his travels by a squadron of European Cavalry. Extraordinary precautions are to be taken to secure his person from accidental or malicious injury. The Collector of each District through which he passes is to be held responsible for his safety, and the eyes of certain persons are never to be off H. R. H's person. When travelling by night trains both sides of the whole of the railroad are to be lined by coolies with lights in their hands; the coolies being placed at such distance that each cooly can see the light of the coolies on either side of him.

THE DRINKING waters of India not being always reliable His Excellency the Viceroy has transmitted telegraph orders to London for the supply of Apollinaris Natural Mineral Water to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, for the use of the Prince of Wales and his suite. The stores of the *Serapis* also include a supply of this water.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes the following telegram from Colombo:

"Messrs. Soyza, the Singhalese Rothschilds, are to devote two lakhs of rupees for endowment of schools, model farm, and collegiate chairs in honour of the Prince's visit.

SATURDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of cash balances in the Indian Treasuries on the last day of the month of September 1875 compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873:

	1873. Rs	1874. Rs.	1875. Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,73,69,890	3,20,52,334	2,52,12,393
Bengal ... }	2,05,76,740	2,20,10,307	2,19,15,187
Assam ... }		21,11,617	33,47,601
British Burmah ...	42 38,240	36,83,592	46,62,932
N. W. Provinces...	2,21,39,410	1,45,11,901	1,73,71,553
Oudh ...	63,9+,630	34,34,458	53,24,779
Punjab ...	1,18,41,080	1,17,13,478	1,22,58,385
Bombay ...	2,89,64,700	1,69,81,603	1,73,78,023
Central Provinces..	78,42,840	40,80,998	40,59,749
Madras ...	2,79,00,310	1,78,89,582	2,28,30,774
Total.....	15,75,63,790	12,86,66,870	13,43,61,376

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER of Mysore seems to be in hot water with the local bar. In a letter to the Commissioner of the Nagar division ordering the different Courts to discourage law agents and touts, whom he calls "those off-scourings of the bar," Mr. Prinsep writes:—"As far as my experience goes, justice is better done without the intervention of any pleader or *mokhtear*, and by personally ascertaining from the parties themselves the matter in dispute." Why does not Mr. Prinsep import some B. Ls. from Bengal? If the bar is intelligent and honest the bench is sure to derive material assistance from it.

SOME OF OUR Anglo-Indian contemporaries seem to still long for war with Burma. They say that permission to send an escort has been obtained, but no understanding has been arrived at on that important point—its strength—and the Burmese version of the King's letter makes his consent entirely depend upon the number of men composing it. We are morally confident that the King will not quarrel.

A GUNNY BAG sewing machine, with a true overhead seam sewn exactly as if done by hand, has, the *Dundee Advertiser* says, been invented by a Dundee mechanic, after ten years' labour, and has been patented in England and in many foreign countries. The machine can work at the almost incredible speed of 1,000 stitches a minute, even with common jute thread double, and either plain or tarred, and it is attended by two young girls. In sack sewing, three stitches go to the inch, so that the marvellous speed of 333 inches, or nine yards and a quarter of cloth, can be sewn in a minute.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* writes: "I have good authority for stating that the supreme command of the Turkish Army has been offered to, and accepted by, ex-Colonel Valentine Baker, late of the 10th Hussars, and that this clever cavalry officer will step from his prison, though not one hour before the full time, into the chief military command of the Sultan's land forces, where he will find full scope to retrieve his lost position and to recuperate his somewhat shattered fortunes."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 9th November.—The Khedive of Egypt has asked the British Government to recommend two gentlemen to organise the Egyptian financial services on the European system.

11th.—It is stated that a Peerage will be conferred on Sir Bartle Frere. Both the English and the Foreign Press attach great importance to the speech made by Mr. Disraeli at the Guildhall on Tuesday. Advices from St. Petersburgh state that Russia has annexed the territory on the right bank of the Syr Daria from the Russian frontier to the River Naryn, hitherto belonging to Khokand.

Berlin, 9th November.—The Emperor of Germany is receiving the Presidents and Vice-President of the German Parliament and lengthily discussed on the political situation and expressed himself with perfect confidence of a peaceful settlement.

Washington, 4th November—The latter returns of the Elections show the Democrats to have gained a small majority in the New York State.

St. Petersburgh, 5th November.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister with the Porte, had an interview with the Sultan on Wednesday, during which he distinctly pointed out to him the financial dilapidation and maladministration of the Turkish Empire as well as the discontent of the population all urgently calling for reform.

Penang, 8th November.—The Troops have arrived at Perak and reports that Mr. Swetenham is safe. The Hon'ble Mr. Birch's body has not been found. All the Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the late outrage. The Residency is besieged and the enemy is making great preparations. Passer Sal and Sultan Ismail are collecting large forces to repel the British.

9th.—The *Pluto* has returned from Perak. The Hon'ble Mr. Birch's body has been recovered, but considerably mutilated, Captain Innes was killed in an encounter with the natives, Elliot seriously wounded, Booth and eight men of the 10th also wounded.

10th.—Nothing fresh is known concerning the Perak outrage. Mr. Birch's body has been found in the river, and 1,500 troops are coming. The Governor has returned to Singapore.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION reports the death of a well-known Panjab gentleman, Pundit Radhakrishen, reputed to be the best Sanskrit scholar in the Panjab. So long ago as 1846, he was appointed to superintend the education of Maharaja Dhulip Singh. He was a staunch supporter of the Panjab University, and also an advocate for female education, and was for years in constant communication with Professors Goldstucker, Max Muller, and other European Oriental scholars. He was also a poet.

IT IS STATED that the question of the disposal of the Government shares in the Bank of Bengal has been settled. The shares held by Government are, we understand, to be made over to the Bank at 22½ per cent. premium, and the Bank's capital reduced to two crores. The transaction will not be completed till the new Bank Bill is passed. We are glad that our suggestion about the reduction of the Bank's capital will be carried out.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has shewn the greatest enterprise in telegraphing the doings at Bombay in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It has reported by telegraph the Municipal address and the reply thereto, also the replies to other addresses.

THE ENGLISHMAN has the following:

"We understand that, in the enquiry held by Mr. Verner, late Officiating Post Master-General of Bengal, into the charges of peculation brought against certain *employes* of the Calcutta Post Office, to which we adverted in our local columns some time back, clearest evidence was obtained of the guilt of some of them. Mr. Verner's report, we believe, was submitted to the Director-General some days ago, but no orders seem to have been as yet passed thereon. What appears to us to be perfectly inexplicable is, that those whose conduct has been impeached should be still allowed to work in a public department where the utmost integrity in all its members, from the highest to the lowest, is a *sine qua non*."

We entirely concur. When will Mr. Verner's report be published?

WE ARE glad to notice the return of Mr. Lethbridge, Principal of the Krishnaghur College. He has come with renovated health, and we hope will work with redoubled zeal for the restoration of the College classes of his institution. It affords us great pleasure to learn that Babu Omeshchunder Dutt, who officiated for Mr. Lethbridge during his absence, did not belie public expectations but discharged his duties satisfactorily and creditably

WE ARE sorry to state that owing to the sudden indisposition of Dr. Sircar the meeting of the subscribers to the projected Science Association, which was to have been held this afternoon, has been postponed to Saturday next.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1875.

THE PRINCE IN THE "ROYAL CITY."

BOMBAY claims to be a "royal city." In the welcome address presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his arrival at the Western capital the Municipal Corporation of the town says that the island of Bombay first became an appennage of the Crown of England through forming part of the dowry of Charles the Second's Portugese bride, and this fact we are told gives it. a title to the distinction of being a "royal city." If this distinction pleases our brethren of Bombay, we are quite willing to concede it. Their city, thanks to Lesseps, now forms the entrepot from Europe to the Indian Continent and *vice versa*. They are in the van of national industry and enterprize. In intellectual advancement they are not inferior to any other Indian city. This is a money-making age, and they seem to be fully alive to the character of the epoch in which they live. They also know the art of making a good use of their wealth. The stately edifices, which mark New Bombay, attest their public spirit and liberality. With Western commerce they have imported not a little of the western spirit of civilization, and the many useful public institutions, which have sprung up in their city since the influx of wealth, are living proofs of their progress and enlightenment. To quote the words of the Municipal address, "from a barren rock whose only wealth consisted in cocoanuts and dried fish,whose scanty population of 10,000 souls paid a total revenue to the State of not more than £6,000 a year, whose trade was of less value than that of Tanna and Bassein, and whose climate was so deadly to Europeans, that two monsoons were said to be the life of a man, Bombay has blossomed into a fair and wholesome city, with a population which makes her rank next to London among the cities of the British Empire, with a municipal revenue amounting to £300,000 a year, and with a foreign commerce worth forty-five millions sterling, and yielding in customs duties to the Imperial Treasury three millions a year." All this sounds like blowing one's own trumpet, but Bombay may with honest pride point to the history of her magnificent rise and progress under the auspices of British rule. From a fishing hamlet to a "royal city" the transition is great and grand, and though the title of a "royal city" for the seat of a provincial Governor may be a misnomer, Bombay may well claim it on the score of its regal splendour as the second city of the Empire.

The telegrams and extracts we give in another column give the details of the reception of His Royal Highness. It was in right royal style, and His Royal Highness was doubtless pleased with it. Bombay has had the honor of first welcoming the Queen's eldest son on the Indian soil, and she has fulfilled her representative character well and admirably. Nothing that could contribute to the grandeur of the occasion was wanting. On the morning of the 8th at about seven, we read, three signal guns announced that the Serapis was in view. She steamed slowly up the harbour,the Royal Standard flying at the main. The ships of the Flying Squadron, the Osborne, and other vessels displayed all their bunting. At quarter past 8 the Saluting Battery fired a Royal Salute. The smoke from the guns, wafted down the harbour, for a time obscured the Serapis, then between three and four miles off. At 12 minutes to 9 o'clock, when the Serapis neared the Squadron, the yards were manned, and a Royal Salute from each Man-of-War thundered a welcome. The smoke, says a Bombay contemporary, completely enveloped the Squadron and the Serapis, and for a few minutes nothing could be seen from the shore but a bank of cloud shining like silver as it reflected the brilliant sunlight. Presently the land breeze swept the smoke clear off the ships, and then the Serapis could be seen slowly passing the Squadron, the crew of each ship giving a loud and ringing cheer—distinctly audible at a distance of two miles—as the Prince came abreast of them. The sight of the Squadron and the ships lining the passage for the Serapis,it is said,was most beautiful. Bombay had never seen such a sight. His Excellency the Viceroy had gone to welcome the Prince on board the Serapis. On the beach was gathered the flower of the Bombay community. There were the Governor, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, high officials of State, members of the local corporation, and leading men of the non-official community both European and Native. But the centre of attraction was the group of Native Princes, some with a history which dates with the sun and moon. As soon as His Royal Highness landed he was greeted with the Municipal Address. But the poetry of the scene was heightened by a graceful act of a few Parsi maidens, who strewed flowers as His Royal Highness passed. The programme of His Royal Highness's engagements was cut and dry, and he seemed to pass through it with dignity and patience. The chorus of 11,000 boys of all classes and creeds saying "God save the Queen and the Prince of Wales" was grand and cheering. The dinner to the sailors was also a good idea, and His Royal Highness seemed to win the hearts of the children of the sea by his gracious manners and heartiness. His Royal Highness received the visits of the Native Princes in state and paid return visits to those of them at their own residences, who were entitled to the same, and to the rest at the Secretariat.

We are sorry that at a time of universal rejoicing any cause should have been given for heart-burning among the Native chiefs, who have been invited by Government to welcome the Prince. They have come at great expense and sacrifice, and as guests of Government they were entitled to every consideration. We are told that the custom had hitherto been to return the visits of the Princes and Chiefs at their temporary residences in Bombay. But Sir Phillip Wodehouse departed from this rule. His Excellency, says the *Times of India*, invited all Sirdars, Chiefs and Princes ranking below the Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Kolapore and the Rao of Kutch, to attend at a stated hour at the new Secretariat, where rooms were set apart for each Chief. These chiefs were made to understand that the Secretariat rooms were to be looked upon by them as their homes, where His Excellency would attend at the appointed hour, and the ceremony of return visits gone through, and that the forms of etiquette at the time of the entrance of His Excellency and staff into each room as well as departure from it would be observed as if the Chief was in his own mansion. The rooms, we learn, were furnished properly; garlands of flowers, *utter* and *pan soopari* were to be supplied by each Native Prince himself. The programme thus laid down, according to our contemporary,was of course gone through with all apparent seriousness. His Excellency, however, arrived a little late at the Secretariat, though the Chiefs, usually not noted for punctuality, were true to their hour. This punctuality was unfortunate. We are told that some of the Chiefs, arriving at the Secretariat at the appointed time, requested to be allowed to enter the rooms set apart for them and await there the arrival of His Excellency instead of remaining standing at the steps of the Secretariat. But the officers appointed to guard the entrance strangely refused to comply with this reasonable and natural request. One political officer, we are given to understand, had the boldness to remark that the Governor's delay was no reason for keeping the Prince to whom he was attached waiting at the steps, and he was allowed to go in, but the other Chiefs could not call the rooms set apart for them their own; they could not even enter and seat themselves there. And yet the Chiefs were told that they should consider the rooms their home! These proceedings, says our contemporary, have caused no small amount of dissatisfaction, and have been looked upon as little short of a slight. We can believe that no slight was intended, but the affair was most unfortunate. His Excellency the Viceroy sent a graceful apology to the Native chiefs that he could not pay return visits to all of them at their residences owing to fatigue and want of time, and therefore followed the Governor's example, which would not however be considered a precedent. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did the same. The disappointment to theChiefs was great. If the custom had been what Sir Phillip Wodehouse followed, there would have been no heart-burning, dissatisfaction, or discontent. If it was thought necessary to alter the custom, the time selected for the change was most ill-chosen. Oriental princes are particularly sensitive in matters of etiquette, and we regret that they should have been made to feel humiliation at a time, when they did their best to shew their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OUR readers are doubtless curious to know the genealogy and early career of the Prince of Wales. The *Times of India* has furnished an interesting sketch from which we take the following facts. The origin of the Prince's title is well-known. When Edward I. after a hard struggle with Prince Llewellyn had succeeded in 1283 in conquering Wales—which had successfully resisted the attempts of the English for 800 years—the King promised the Welsh people a Prince born in their own country who could not speak English. He kept his word by investing his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon, in the principality; and when that son became heir to the monarchy the principality of Wales was fully annexed to the Crown, and thenceforth gives a title to the eldest son of the English monarch. The plume of ostrich feathers and motto have nothing to do with the principality of Wales. The Prince is enabled to carry the badge on account of the following circumstance:—In 1346 Johann, King of Bohemia, helped France against the English; and although stone blind he fought at the battle of Crecy, "tied his bridle to that of the knight next to him, and charged in." He was killed, and as the Prince of Wales—the Black Prince—had fought gallantly that day, his father gave him Johann's shield which was found on the battle-field, and on which was blazoned three ostrich feathers with the legend, *Ich dien*, "I serve," and which all succeeding Princes of Wales have used as a badge.

The present Prince of Wales was born at Buckingham Palace on the 9th November 1841, and shortly afterwards was christened "Albert Edward." Probably the earliest thing on record in regard to the Prince is an entry in the Queen's diary under date September 4, 1842, when Her Majesty wrote—"Received from Lady Lyttleton good accounts of our little children." Again the Queen tells us—"then good Bertie (name by which the Prince of Wales is always called in the family) came to see us." The Prince was early initiated in the mysteries of deer-stalking salmon leistering, &c., and when a child of seven "helped his mother up almost perpendicular places" in the Scotch mountains. He yachted a good deal with the Queen and his father. In 1845 in Wales, "Bertie was much cheered, for the people seemed greatly pleased to see the 'Prince of Wales.'" Again in Scotland: "the people cheered the Duke of Rothsay very much." Then follows this note:—"A title belonging to the eldest son of the sovereign of Scotland, held by the Prince of Wales as eldest son of the Queen, the representative of the ancient Kings of Scotland." He, along with his brother and sister was, we are informed, a tolerably good sailor, "soon getting well again" after sea sickness; and when the news reached Balmoral of the fall of Sebastopol, he and his brother "were with difficulty awakened" to see the bonfire which the Prince Consort had lighted; but once awake "they begged leave to go up to the top of the cairn." Our readers are sure to remember the oft-told anecdote of the young Prince who, with all the wilfulness of seven years, naughtily kicked over a basket of shells which a youngster in a humbler sphere of life had gathered, and how the latter thereupon used his fist with such effect that the eyes of H. R. H. were much discoloured. The Queen instituted enquiries into the affair and finding the Prince wholly to blame, his youthful victor was brought before her and—has done well or rather has had well done him, ever since. His Royal Highness received his early education under the Rev.

Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, barristar-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Turner, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied a session at Edinburgh entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and afterwards matriculated at Cambridge and resided there for three or four years. He was made D. C. L. at Oxford; and L.L. D. at both Cambridge and Dublin. The Prince was created "Earl of Dublin" on January 17, 1850, "to hold such Earldom to him and his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for ever." The Scotch titles enjoyed by H. R. H. are the High Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, pursuant to an Act of the Scotch Parliament in 1469. His Royal Highness is fond of travel. He spent most of the summer of 1860 on a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was well received, and where it will be remembered he saw Blondin cross Niagara on a rope, and indeed was offered by the celebrated acrobat to be wheeled over in a barrow. The following year he was on the Continent. When in Sweden he was initiated into the mystery of Freemasonry and was elected Grandmaster of the Freemasons of England in April last. On one occasion, when at Rome, he was urged to worship in St. Peter's, it being argued, "when you are at Rome, do as they do at Rome," on which the Prince promptly replied, "But when we are at Rome we'll do as we do at home." His Royal Highness has also been up the Nile, and he was present at the opening of the Suez Canal. In 1863 His Royal Highness renounced his succession to the throne of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha in favour of his younger brothers by a formal Act. At the commencement of the session of the same year the Prince of Wales took the oaths and his seat as a peer of the realm under the title of the Duke of Cornwall. After having been admitted with the usual formalities, he retired to lay aside the ducal robes which he had worn during the ceremony, and then, returning with the Duke of Cambridge, took his seat on the cross benches, where he continued during the debate on the address in answer to the Royal message. He was married in 1860 to the lovely daughter of Denmark, Princess Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia. The marriage has been a very happy one. The following are the offspring:—Albert Victor Christian Edward (*b* 1864), George Frederick Ernest Albert (*b* 1865), Alexander John Charles Albert (*b* 1871), Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (*b* 1867), Victoria Alexandra Ogla Mary (*b* 1868), Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria (*b* 1869). In 1872 His Royal Highness for the first time in his life was attacked with a severe illness. "Never" says the writer of contemporary English history, "perhaps, in any country did any announcement evoke stronger or more general expressions of sympathy and sorrow than the news that the Prince of Wales was suffering from an attack of the disorder that had proved fatal to his illustrious father." Our readers may remember with what trembling anxiety the bulletins about the Prince's health were received and with what rejoicings was the news of his recovery hailed throughout the British possessions. Congratulating addresses poured in from all quarters of the globe and prayers were sent up to Heaven in all the languages spoken in the British empire and its dependencies. In Court the position of His Royal Highness is that of "the most high, most puissant, and most illustrious Prince Albert Edward." In addition to being Prince of Wales, His Royal Highness is also Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, and Duke of Cornwall, pursuant to the patent of Edward III. 1337; Duke of Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland. He is also a Knight of the Garter, has received the order of the Golden Fleece, the order of the Tower and the Sword, and he wears the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He is a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Knight of the Elephant of Denmark, Knight of the Thistle, and a Privy Councillor. The Prince holds no naval command, but he makes up for that by his army offices. His Royal Highness was gazetted a Colonel in the army in 1858, and joined the Camp at Curragh in 1861. The following year he was made General. He was appointed Colonel of the 10th Hussars in 1863, honorary Colonel of the Oxford University Rifle Volunteers in 1860, of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers in the same year, and of the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers in 1861. He has been appointed Captain General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company as well as Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade, and was gazetted Field Marshal during the present year. He also holds diplomas in the medical profession and is President of St. Bartholomew Hospital. His Royal Highness is, too, a Barrister-at-Law and is a bencher of the Middle Temple. He is a freeman of the Merchant Taylor Company; of the City of London, of the Grocers, and of the Mercers. He is patron of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owners of the Duchy of Cornwall. His Residences are Marlborough House, St. James, London; Sandringham Hall, Lynn, Norfolk; and Abergeldie Castle, Aberdeen. His coat of arms is thus described:—*Or*, a lion, rampant within a double tressure, florz and counter-florz. *gu*, Scotland; *3rd arg*, a harp, *or*, stringed, *arg.*, Ireland; differenced by a label of three points, *arg.*, and in the centre of the said royal arms an escutcheon of the arms of the august house of Saxony, viz., barry of ten, *or*, and *sa.*, a crown of rue, in bend, vert, for Saxe-Cobourg. *Crest.*—On the coronet of the Prince of Wales, a lion, statant, guardant, or crowned with the like coronet, and differenced with a label of three points, *arg.* *Badge*—A plume of three ostrich feathers, *arg.*, enfiled by a coronet, composed of fleurs-de-lys, and crosses pattees alternately, and motto, "Ich Dien," being the badge of H. R. H. as Prince of Wales. *Supporters*—Dexter, a lion, guardant, *or*, crowned with the Prince of Wales' coronet, and differenced by a label of three points *arg.*, sinister, an unicorn, *arg.* gorged with a coronet, composed of fleurs-de-lys, and crosses pattees, therefrom a chain reflexed over the back, or differenced with a label of three points, *arg.* *Motto—Ich Dien.*

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

We said in our last that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had no political significance whatever. But the occasion may be taken advantage of by Government for the performance of certain acts of grace in the exercise of the Royal prerogative, which will be agreeably associated with the Royal visit. In Eastern countries whenever the King or his Heir makes a royal progress through his kingdom, he distinguishes it by charity to the poor, by the bestowal of rewards and honors upon his most eminent subjects, conspicuous for their loyalty, public services, learning or piety, and by the release of prisoners of State or for debt. The western custom is different, but "when you are at Rome do as they do at Rome." It is said that His Royal Highness while at Rome was reminded of this saying, and replied that "when we are at Rome we'll do as we do at home." In India His Royal Highness should of course feel himself quite at home. He is the Heir Apparent to the Throne. India forms an integral part of the British possessions, indeed the brightest jewel in the British diadem, and one day —may that day be long distant!—he will rule over it. But while he ought to feel at home in India, it would be graceful if His Royal Highness were enabled to perform some acts of grace in commemoration of his visit. Charity is a private affair; we have no business to pry into it. The treasury of the Indian Government is not like that of any other oriental state; it does not constitute the private pocket of the potentate; it is the national exchequer, and the nation or the Government representing the nation has alone the right to appropriate its contents. The Sovereign is of course the fountain of honor, and honors we believe will be conferred upon several distinguished public servants and subjects in commemoration of His Royal Highness's visit. But the oriental idea inclines more to substantial gifts than to empty honors, and once only did the British Government bestow such gifts in right royal style. It was when Lord Canning rewarded the Native Princes and others for their loyal services in the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny. There was then a grand opportunity before the Government. Several estates had lapsed to it in consequence of the rebellion of their owners, and the Government could therefore give them away as rewards to those, who distinguished themselves by their loyal services. And Lord Canning exercised this royal prerogative with the most handsome liberality. In ordinary times the British Government cannot exhibit much liberality in this direction. Although the State in theory is the landlord in India, we mean for the greater part of it, the legal as well as the equitable estate is vested in the immediate owner. The Government has only a share in the produce of the soil, call it revenue, rent or tax Only the waste lands, which have not been settled, are the absolute property of the Government. The means for conferring jaghirs are thus limited. But there is nothing to prevent the Government from distinguishing the Royal visit by the dispensation of the Royal prerogative by the release of State and other prisoners. Such an act of grace will be most fitting and we are sure will be highly appreciated. Native gentlemen of wealth in this town celebrate the worship of their family idol and also other auspicious occasions by redeeming the debt of prisoners kept in duress in execution of decrees of the Small Cause Court. We would not suggest such a wholesale release of prisoners in commemoration of the Prince's visit. But may not some prisoners of State and other prisoners in the criminal jail, who may be deserving of mercy, be set at liberty as a mark of royal favour in the exercise of the royal prerogative? There is for instance Ameer Khan, sentenced to imprisonment for life as the author of the Wahabi conspiracy. It is not our object to reopen his case or to discuss again its merits; he has been convicted by the highest tribunal in the country, and we must bow to its decision. Whatever his offence, he has we believe been sufficiently punished for it. For more than five years he has been in jail; his property has been confiscated, and he is we are told on the brink of his grave. An old man, his health has been failing for some time past, and his imprisonment has seriously told upon it. It would be an act of humanity if he were released and spared a convict's death in jail. If we are rightly informed, his relatives are willing to guarantee his good conduct for the few days he may be destined to live. A free pardon to such a man would be both a humane and graceful act, and if it were done in commemoration of the Prince's visit it would have an excellent political and moral effect. There are other prisoners of State, who if entitled to a similar generous consideration, may be visited with similar marks of royal favor in the exercise of the royal prerogative. There are other prisoners, who are deserving of equally merciful consideration. There is for instance Nobin Chunder Mookerjea of the Tarakeshur tragedy. His is a most hard case. He was rightly convicted of the charge upon which he was arraigned, but there were many palliating circumstances in his favour. He had the grossest provocation, and he was impelled to the crime by a feeling which has a place in the human breast in all countries and climes. His honor had been defiled by a man, who in the garb of sanctity carried on a most nefarious career. It was to be regretted that he could not check the impulse of feeling and avenged himself with the blood of her, who was more sinned against than sinning, but the circumstances under which the deed was committed made him an object of general sympathy. The native community was so much moved by his unfortunate position that it felt its duty to supplicate the Lieutenant Governor for mercy. The Government was not pleased to grant its prayer, and the man was transported. We humbly think that he has now sufficiently expiated his guilt, and the remission of his sentence in commemoration of the Prince's visit would be hailed by the whole native population as an act of humanity and grace. Similarly the remission of the sentence upon the prisoners connected with the Bombay Riots of 1874 would be a legitimate exercise of the Royal prerogative. We are aware that that prerogative can be exercised only by the Viceroy or the local Governors as the representatives of the Queen, but if they perform a few such acts in honor of the Prince's visit, the political and moral effect as we have observed above will be most

beneficial. It will produce emotions in the popular mind, which cannot but be most gratifying to the Prince himself and to the Queen Mother.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

WE are in a better position to estimate the prospects of the crops this week than we were last week. The prospects are generally good except in parts of Dinagepore, Rungpore and Purnea, and in the Behar districts. The latter cause the greatest anxiety. We give below an abstract of the official reports on the state of the crops in Behar for the week ending the 6th instant:

Patna Division.

Patna Nov. 8, 1875.—No rain yet, nor do there appear to be any prospects of it, except that the weather is hotter than it should be at this time of the year. Still, taking it all round, the Collector does not think that the crop will be much below an average crop. The health of the district is generally good, and though there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in a small tract of the Dinapore sub-division, it is dying out.

Gya Nov. 6, 1875.—Bright cloudless weather; very cool mornings and evenings; highest reading of the thermometer 88·8; wind north-west. All chance of rain is gone. Too late for irrigation to do any good to rice, which had hitherto withered for want of rain. Irrigated rice is doing fairly well in grain, cold-weather sowings germinating in most parts of the district. Prospects are much the same as last week.

Shahabad Nov. 6, 1875.—Weather fine and cold; west wind. No hope of rain. Rain is still wanted. Average rice outturn ten annas. Cold-weather sowings delayed for want of water. Canal irrigation is going on wherever possible.

Durbhunga Nov. 6, 1875.—Weather fine, with westerly wind, and nights cold. In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division the outturn of the rice crop will not exceed four annas; the rest of the district may yield a six anna crop. The *rubbee* crops in the Tajpore sub-division, which there constitute the main dependence of the cultivators, are reported to be flourishing, and in the Dulsing Serai thana jurisdiction, a great portion of which was inundated by the Ganges this year, will yield a twelve anna crop even without rain. Elsewhere the prospects of these crops are dependent on rain falling in time to preserve them from drying up.

Mozufferpore Nov. 5, 1875.—Dry weather; west wind. The prospects of the rice crop remain unchanged. The outturn for the whole district cannot exceed four annas. The *rubbee* crops are daily getting worse, and without early rain will probably not yield more than a three anna harvest.

Sarun Nov. 6, '1875.—Weather clear and cooler; west wind prevailing. Prospects of crops have under-gone no change since last report. There has been no rain, and at present there does not seem any promise of any. In the high lands the rice crop is being cut for fodder for cattle; in low lands it is coming into ear. Irrigation is being resorted to where practicable. The *rubbee* sowings are still in progress. The early sowings are germinating well. There is still moisture in the ground. Fields are being prepared for indigo. Want of rain is generally felt all over the district. General health is good.

Chumparun Nov. 5, 1875.—Hot during the day and cool at night; the weather is not favorable for the growth of crops. There is no change of rain. The rice crop, excepting in the low lands, will be a total failure, and if it does not rain soon the low land rice, too, will suffer materially. The *rubbee* has been sown, but it is not germinating well in high lands for want of moisture. The prospects of both these crops are not at all favorable, but there is no apprehension of much distress, inasmuch as the balance of the last year crops in hand would meet the demand.

Bhagulpore Division.

Monghyr, Nov. 6, 1875.—Weather set fair; no change since last week. An average eight anna crop of rice is expected only. *Rubbee* sowings are going on, but rain is much wanted.

Bhagulpore, Nov. 8, 1875.—No improvement in the prospect of the crops to report. The Collector has left for Soopool, where the crops are said to be fast dying off.

Purneah, Nov. 6, 1875.—Weather hot and close for the time of year. From the extreme north, where the rainfall has been more abundant, and from the south and west, where the land is low, a fair crop of winter rice is expected. The reports from the greater part of the Sudder sub-division, and from the south of Kishengunge, are very bad. The rice on the high lands is for the most part dried up, and is being cut for fodder. In some places there is no moisture in the ground for *rubbee* sowings, which are however being pushed forward wherever possible. The mustard is coming up, and looks well.

Wild animals and rats are doing great damage to the crop near the Koosi, and the people are said to be too ill to watch their fields at night.

Taking the district all round, an eight anna crop may be gathered; but this is the highest estimate.

General health is very bad; both cholera and fever are prevalent.

Sonthal Perghs, Nov. 6, 1875.—The temperature has been high. It has several times looked like rain, especially at night, but none has fallen in the district. Weather dry, with occasional wind. No change in the prospects of the crops, except that the absence of rain during the past week is *pro tanto* detrimental to the sowing of the *rubbee* crops.

Later accounts are, however, more assuring. We are glad to learn that the prospects of South Behar are much better than we had been led to believe; there about 8 annas on an average will be reaped; North Behar is very badly off, it is doubtful whether it will reap even four annas. Then in the Bhaugulpore Division Purnea is bad, and so is the sub-division of Solop. Rain even if it falls now will help very little the amun crop, though it will greatly assist the rubbee. In the history of famines in this country we have seen that the calamity sometimes extends over two years, but fortunately this year Bengal Proper is safe. Whatever the scarcity in Behar we would be able to meet it from the surplus of this province. There may be just anxiety about the means of the people, but the last year's crops were abundant, and if the Government does not insist upon the recovery of the famine advances of 1874, the pressure would be considerably mitigated. Besides, the last September crops throughout Behar were abundant. They will go at least for four months. In 1873 the September crops were deficient and did not suffice for two months. If the prices are an index to the stocks in the country, we derive considerable hope from the prices now prevailing throughout the country. We give below the following statement compiled from the list of prices furnished in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:

	RICE COMMON.			RICE COMMON.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGALI. *W. District.*	S.Ch.	S.Ch.	S.Ch.	*E. Districts Continued.* S.Ch.	S.Ch.	S.Ch.
Burdwan	22 8	22 8	15 4	Chittagong	20 0	18 0	17 0
Bancoora	17 8	15 12	14 0	Noakholly	18 8	18 0	13 0
Beerbhoom	24 0	26 0	12 12	Chittagong Hill Tracts	13 5	14 8	11 14
Midnapore	16 0	16 0	14 0	Hill Tipperah	19 0	18 0	13 3
Hooghly	17 8	17 0	11 0 to 11 8	BEHAR.			
Howrah	16 0	17 0	13 8	Patna	18 0	22 0	19 0
C. Districts.				Gya	21 4	19 8	15 0
Calcutta	14 8	14 4	12 0	Shahabad	16 0	16 8	14 0
24-Pergnhs	13 5	13 5	11 0	Durbhunga	16 8	18 0	13 0
Nuddea	16 13	16 13	14 8	Mozufferpore	15 0	14 0	16 8
Jessore	20 0	20 0	12 12	Sarun	21 0	21 0	18 0
Moorshedabad	21 0	20 0	12 8	Chumparun	19 0	18 8	24 0
Dinagpore	21 9	26 0	18 0 to 24 0	Monghyr	16 8	16 8	14 6
Maldah	21 0	23 0	18 0	Bhagulpore	18 14	18 14	15 2
Rajshahye	22 8 to 24 0	22 8 to 26 8	15 0 to 16 0	Purneah	16 0	19 0	22 0
Rungpore	19 2	18 0	18 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	21 0	20 0	11 0
Bogra	24 0	24 0	18 0	Orissa.			
Pubna	25 0	24 0	13 8	Cuttack	23 10	21 10	24 15
Darjeeling	13 0	12 0	8 0	Pooree	23 10	23 10	23 10
Julpigoree	20 0	21 0	13 0	Balasore	26 0	26 0	22 0
E. Districts.				CHOTA NAGPORE.			
Dacca	20 0	18 0	16 0	*South Western Frontier Agency.*			
Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	17 0	Hazareebagh	20 0	19 0	17 0
Backergunge	18 0	17 0	13 0	Lohardugga	22 8	22 0	17 0
Mymensingh	19 0	19 0	13 0	Singbhoom	24 0	24 and 28 0	25 0
Tipperah	20 0	19 8	17 0	Manbhoom	20 0	19 0	16 0

It will be seen that even in the Behar districts the prices are much better than they were in the corresponding period of last year. Anxiously as we watch the prospects of the corps we hope no unnecessary alarm will be given to the public. The government of the country cannot be carried on with a famine in its hands every year. It is fortunate that at this crisis we have an administrator, who is peculiarly qualified to grapple with it. Sir Richard Temple has studied every nook and corner of the country and is well acquainted with the condition and means of the people. With his experience of 1874 and with his indefatigable energy and activity and lively sympathy with the people he is just the man to steer the vessel of the State at the present juncture. We fear that public works on a sufficient scale must be undertaken to provide labor for the able-bodied, and we are of opinion that a more useful work cannot be undertaken than the extension of the Dhurbangha Railway. If its ramifications be carried out, not only would work be provided for the laboring population but great facility of transport would be afforded. If this work be carried out by Sir Richard Temple with his usual energy, it may be completed by February next, and then the surplus produce of Bengal may be poured into the distressed districts with ease.

THE SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

MR. COTTON, the head of the newly created Statistical Department of Bengal, seems to be indefatigable. He has furnished an exhaustive report on the sea-borne trade of Bengal in the shape of a Resolution of Government. We will avail ourselves of some of the statistics contained in this Resolution. The following table shews the aggregate annual value of imports and exports of each Port in the Bengal Presidency from 1871-72 to 1872-74:

PORTS.	1871-72. Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	1871-72. Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	1871-72. Tradelimited to other British Indian Ports.	1872-73. Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	1872-73. Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	1872-73. Tradelimited to other British Indian Ports.	1873-74. Trade with countries beyond Indian limits.	1873-74. Trade with Foreign Ports in India.	1873-74. Tradelimited to other British Indian Ports.
	Aggregate value.	Aggregate Value.	Aggregate value.	Aggregate value.	Aggregate value.	Aggregate value.	Aggregate value.	Aggregate Value.	Aggregate value.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta	47,869,839	12,082	7,332,616	41,329,061	10,885	7,794,288	40,363,816	9,133	11,581,857
Chittagong	165,008	32	369,172	306,107	178	458,486	336,327	292	498,021
Balasore	5,669	.....	61,664	29,66	.....	27,917	2,171	.....	102,570
False Point of Cuttack	.....	.....	131,913	1,193	71	165,893	20,252	106	199,973
Pooree	2,689	.....	26,200	889	.....	26,159	7,032	.....	27,994
Dhamrah (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	31,996	2,167	.....	4,587	3,818	.....	24,209
Chandabali (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,615	.....	.....	181,021
Chooramun (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	1,819	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	2,252
Lychunpore (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	14,378	.....	.....	19,501	.....	.....	11,734
Chanoos (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	1,601	.....	.....	1,293	.....	.....	1,733
Sarbis (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	471	.....	.....	1,947
Suburnrekh (sub-port of Balasore)	.....	.....	1,919	.....	.....	1,505	.....	.....	2,469

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of trade from Calcutta to places beyond British India during the past three years, and the fluctuation of trade during the past year:

Value of Exports beyond British India.

	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75		
	£	£	£	£	
Opium	5613205	5505426	5534211	28784	increase.
Jute	4127943	3435513	3244994	190519	decrease.
Indigo	2699420	2628010	1981609	646401	,,
Hides and skins	1815557	1757891	2033995	274104	increase
Tea	1507561	1736266	1905882	519474	,,
Rice	1685170	1352290	1048556	303733	decrease.
Oil-seeds	1120065	1397317	1931765	534448	increase.
Raw silk	1236887	1134295	762143	372152	decrease.
Cotton	1779129	776772	523699	253373	,,
Gunny-bags, &c.	187149	144580	223009	32655	increase.
Saltpetre	528012	459125	491338	32215	,,
Tobacco	74504	94756	184272	89516	,,
Sugar	182456	132279	101007	31271	decrease.
India-Rubber	143691	115754	96620	19134	,,
Safflower	92207	75890	74775	1015	,,
Bullion and specie.	86480	437540	798484	360934	increase.

The most important articles of export in the order of their value, including all the articles sent to both Foreign and Indian ports, are opium, jute, indigo, hides and skins, tea, rice, gunnies and gunny-cloth, oil-seeds, raw cotton, sugar, saltpetre, betelnuts, lac, wheat tobacco, and India-rubber. The United Kingdom carries off the largest quantity of the export or about 36 per cent., except in the case of gunnies and betelnuts, of which Pegu and British Indian ports are the largest consumers. Excluding opium, China takes about 17 per cent. of the exports, mainly in the shape of raw cotton, saltpetre, manufactures of jute, and castor-oil. France takes about 4 per cent. of the total exports, consisting principally of saltpetre, tobacco, hides and skins, raw cotton, and lac. The Straits Settlements take

manufactures of jute and betel-nuts; the Persian Gulf takes rice and indigo; Ceylon, rice, vegetables, oil, and jute; Mauritius, rice and saltpetre; Aden, rice, twist, jute, hides and skins, tobacco, and indigo.

It is said that a large part of the exports from Bengal by sailing vessels is, however, not really destined for the United Kingdom, but finds its way from Bengal to the Continent in vessels which clear nominally for the United Kingdom, but call at British ports for orders, on receipt of which they proceed to their foreign destinations —Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Odessa, and elsewhere. If foreign prices are higher or more remunerative than those ruling in the United Kingdom, the cargo is despatched accordingly to one or other of the continental or American ports. In the meantime the vessel is entered among the shipping arrivals, with its destination as "Awaits." It is not known what proportion of the cargoes exported from Bengal by the United Kingdom in reality finds its way to the Continent and America, but it must be considerable. Of imports the cotton goods represent the value of about half our imports, and yield about five-eighths of the total import duty on general merchandise, exclusive of salt. Of this trade the United Kingdom has the practical monopoly. In the course of twenty years the value of grey and white goods has, through many vicissitudes traceable to the Indian mutiny, the American war, reduction in price, and over-trading, advanced from 2½ millions to 8½ millions, which is the average of the last four years. The Collector of Customs observes that there is a general opinion that during these years much injury has been caused by over-trading. There has always been a heavy stock in the market, and grey and white goods have, it is said, more than any other article, felt the effects of increased facilities of communication by telegraph between England and India. The trade is thought to have passed the point at which it could be profitably carried on with due regard to the actual requirements of the part of India which draws its supplies from Calcutta. Recently, however, there are signs which show that the imports will gradually fall to a point more nearly representing the demands of consumers.

The total value of the whole of the trade between other British Indian ports and Calcutta may be roundly stated at 8½ millions sterling for the year 1874-75. The increase under both imports and exports is considerable. There are six ports included under Burmah, of which four have a large trade with Calcutta; Rangoon having the largest of all. Under Madras eighteen ports are included, of which eight have a large trade with Calcutta; Madras and Coconada have the largest. Under Bombay are included six ports, of which three have a fairly large trade; Bombay having, however, very far the largest.

The Resolution as we have remarked above is very valuable. There is one dificiency in it. There is nothing to shew the relative trade of the different provinces comprising the Bengal Presidency. Unless we know that we cannot accurately measure the relative progress and prosperity of the several provinces.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL matured the system of publishing in the official *Gazette* Resolutions reviewing the administration reports of Commissioners and departmental heads, but the one-sided cast of his mind not unfrequently marred the effect of his writings. He generally took exaggerated views of measures and men, and where he did not agree he came down in his slap-dash style, a process of criticism not quite in consonance with his dignity as the head of the local administration. No language was however too high for officers, who thought after his fashion and burnt incense to his worship. Sir Richard Temple, while following his predecessor's example, shews a more discriminating and equable mind. The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains three Resolutions, which are models in their way. We will notice first the Resolution, which reviews the administration of the Land Revenue:

Land Revenue.—The estates in the Lower Provinces are divided into the four following classes: 1.—Estates settled in perpetuity, 139,435 in number. II.—Estates, the property of individuals, under temporary settlement. These are 8,219 in number, of which 5,394 belong to the Province of Orissa. III.—Estates, the property of Government, not included in class IV. The number of these is 2,501. IV.—Ryotwarree tracts, the property of Government and held under direct management, the area of each tract not being less than 5,000 acres. There are 31 of these tracts, the most important of which are the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Western Dooars in Julpigoree, the Terai in Darjeeling, the khalsa portions of Palamow in Lohardugga, and the Kolhan in Singbhoom. The total number of estates is 150,186, against 150,265 in the preceding year. The current demand of the year was Rs. 3,66,44,861, showing an increase of Rs. 80,333 over that of the previous year, which was Rs. 3,65,64,528. This increase, which is due to re-settlements and extension of cultivation, occurred chiefly in the Dacca and Patna divisions. From this current demand, however, must be deducted the sum of Rs. 22,06,741, which was nominally a demand of the year, but not realizable during the year by any process of law. The demand actually realizable within the year was Rs. 3,44,38,120, of which Rs. 3,31,03,902 or 96·12 per cent., were collected. The balances on permanently settled estates amounted to 3·03 of the demand, and as more than half of the balance is due from wards' estates, which are not liable to sale in realization of arrears, the result is not unsatisfactory. Above a lakh of rupees are outstanding in Tirhoot, in consequence of the scarcity; but there is no doubt that this sum, and, indeed, all the arrears shown against permanently settled estates, will eventually be recovered. The collections in Government estates it would seem were not satisfactory. The arrears amounted to about 31 per cent. The Lieutenant Governor remarks that these figures show the necessity of insisting upon greater punctuality being observed in collections both from temporarily settled estates and from estates the property of Government, and it is hoped that the orders which the Member in charge proposes to issue on the subject will have a salutary effect. His Honor trusts that in the next annual report the Board will be able to show that this defect has been effectually remedied, as it is one which cannot be permitted to continue. In Government estates in Bengal, managed on the tehsildaree system, there appears no reason why the demand should not be realized as regularly as is the case in the districts of Assam. The Lieutenant Governor regrets that he is obliged to animadvert on the fact that the fund for the improvement of Government estates has been very imperfectly utilized during the year, and it would seem that the district officers, in some cases at least, have failed to understand the orders regarding its distribution. The statements relating to the working of the sale law seem to shew that that law is enforced with moderation. In 4,337 instances during the year estates became liable to sale for default in the payment of revenue. But in 3,808 of these the property was exempted from sale, and recourse was actually had to sale in only 529 cases. The corresponding number was 1,005 in 1873-74, and 762 in 1872-73. More than half of the sales which took place were of estates in the district of Chittagong, in which there is an excessive number of petty mehals. In fifty-two cases the property put up for sale was purchased on behalf of Government, these being generally small and valueless estates. Appeals against sales were preferred in 35 cases, or in one case out of every 15. Eight sales were annulled on the ground of irregularity of procedure, and in two cases Government was recommended to annul the sales on account of hardship. So far so good, but some alterations may be made in the sale law which without weakening the stablity of the Government revenue may mitigate the hardships now complained of. We believe the subject is now under the consideration of Government. Cases under the rent laws are now tried by revenue officers only in Julpigoree and Darjeeling, and in the districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Commissionerships. The total number of cases varied little from that of the preceding year, a diminution in the Orissa districts and in Manbhoom being balanced by an increase in Julpigoree and in Lohardugga. The Lieutenant Governor observes that the number of notices of enhancement served through Collectors rose from 6,521 in 1873-74 to 9,343; while the number of notices of relinquishment remained nearly stationary, being 7,983 against 7,874 in the previous year. This increased number of enhancement notices is not necessarily a symptom of the growth of hostility between the zemindar and ryot. In some parts of the country, as in the Orissa districts and in Shahabad, it merely shows, we are told, that the landlords are beginning more generally to have recourse to legal, instead of to illegal, means of raising their rent-rolls. The Member in charge thinks that, on the whole, there are signs of a more reasonable spirit prevailing in the counsels of both landlords and tenants. But the Lieutenant Governor observes that, in the eastern districts at least, the signs of this improvement are less marked than could be desired. In Pubna the unfriendly feeling between the parties has not died out, and has even extended to some villages in the district of Bogra. In Tipperah, Dacca, and Mymensingh the differences are still unsettled, and rents have in some cases been altogether withheld. There is one omission in this Resolution. It takes no notice of the management of the Wards' estates. We hear great complaint on this subject. The recent resolution of Government that the income of the Ward's estates should be spent and not accumulated is working great mischief and producing much dissatisfaction.

Excise Administration.—To a certain extent, says the Lieutenant-Governor, the year 1874-75 forms an epoch in the history of Abkaree Administration in Bengal. It is not that the principles upon which the Government desires that this department of the public revenue should be managed have undergone any modification, but that opportunity was taken during the year to place on record a detailed exposition of those principles, and to offer explanations upon certain points in respect of which the action of the officers of Government appeared to have been misconstrued or misapprehended by a portion of the public. The financial results of the year under review exhibit a falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,80,064, which is entirely due to the scarcity which prevailed during the earlier months of the year in Behar and Nothern Bengal. The revenue of the year from country spirits was Rs. 22,28,066, showing a decrease of above a lakh of rupees compared with the preceding year. The deficiency would have been greater but for the effect of a judicious order by the Member in charge, who directed that in the distressed districts licenses should be put up to auction twice during the year, for half-yearly periods only, so that the revenue might get the earliest benefit from returning prosperity. The consumption of country rum declined during the year from 87,841, gallons in 1873-74 to 72, 614 gallons in 1874-75, and the receipts showed a decrease of Rs. 35,288, which indeed have been even larger had not the introduction of the auction system led to increased receipts from license fees in the Dacca division. The steady decrease in the consumption of this spirit, which has now continued for several years, is due to the preference of the public for cheap descriptions of imported brandy. Some samples of the cheap spirit sold under the name of imported brandy were analysed during the year by the order of Government, in order to test the truth of a statement made in a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor that these spirits were compounded of deleterious substances, highly injurious to health, and were unfit for human consumption. As this so-called brandy is frequently sold at as low a price as Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per dozen, the above statement was not in itself improbable. But, except in one instance at Patna, the analysis of the Chemical Examiner did not show that the spirits contained any ingredient more noxious than alcohol. The revenue from tari like that from country spirits, fell off in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions in consequence of the scarcity. In the other divisions of the Lower Provinces it was nearly stationary. The total collections were Rs. 6,02,724, against Rs. 6,20,834 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 18,110. The receipts from pachwai have been declining

for several years, and the decrease during 1874-75 amounted to no less than 32·5 per cent., the collections under this head having been Rs. 85,371, compared with Rs. 1,26,654 in the previous year. The area of land cultivated with ganja was smaller than in the preceding year and the average yield per beegha was also less, so that there was a considerable decrease in the gross quantity produced. The consumption of opium has remained very nearly stationary, but there has been a marked increase of revenue, arising partly from the enhancement of the selling price of the drug, and partly from the levy of license fees from the vendors. The number of opium shops shows a very considerable diminution during the year. The total receipts from opium were Rs. 11,96,532, the collections of the preceding year having been Rs. 11,63,393, and the average of the five previous years Rs. 10,58,884. From a financial point of view, the results of the year are not unsatisfactory; for the causes which have produced the decline in the revenue are of only partial and temporary operation, while those which tend to increase it are general and permanent. But it is of more importance as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the system of Abkaree Administration should be morally sound than that it should be financially lucrative.

Insane Asylums.—In reviewing the annual report on the Insane Asylums of Bengal for the year 1873, the Lieutenant Governor remarked on the great annual increase observable in the number of insanes under treatment, and on the consequent necessity of providing additional accommodation in the asylums. The past year has proved no exception to the rule as regards this increase, the number of patients in confinement at its close having been 1,074 against 1,003 at its commencement. The patients belong chiefly to the poorer classes of society, being cultivators, domestic servants, beggars, coolies or shopkeepers. They are principally drawn from the large towns where the asylums are situated, or from their immediate neighbourhood. Cachar and Sylhet, however, continue to send to our asylums an exceptionally large number of insanes. The age of the insanes when brought to the asylums continues to range generally from 20 to 40 years.

TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES IN 1874-75.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has presented apparently a full and comprehensive report on the trade and resources of the provinces under his administration, but they do not on his own admission furnish facts and figures which may enable one to judge the actual position in which they stand with respect to their commerce. On this point the Chief Commissioner says:

"Taking imports and exports together the proportions of the net trade in 1874-75 was very much what it was in the year previous. Looking broadly at the aggregates there seems a tendency in the imports to rise in valuation, and in the exports to fall. Why this should be so it is hard to say with any certainty, in the absence of sufficient data as to exchange transactions, and there may be other indirect causes besides. We do not know how the balance of trade is adjusted, and there is a million sterling against the province to be thus adjusted—that is, the province took four millions worth goods and exported produce and manufactures worth three millions—but much of this difference must be merely nominal, as in all trade returns imports are entered plus freight, merchants' profits &c., whilst exports are stated at local invoice prices."

Any amount of pains taken to collect statistical information about the imports and exports must be considered as almost useless so long as it does not shew whether the provinces produce more or less than they consume, and whether they are increasing in wealth. The exports in 1874-75 aggregate in value 3½ millions and the imports to 4½ millions, and we have no facts by which we can account for the difference. The provinces comprised in the territory under the administration of the Chief Commissioner are rich in their agricultural products, which leave a large surplus after home or local consumption, and of course the fact is palpable that they exhibit a yearly increase. The area under cultivation for cereal and other crops in 1874-75 was as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Rice ...	3,865,670	Opium ..	4,562
Wheat ...	3,473,376	Fibres ..	22,342
Other food grains ...	5,011,760	Tobacco ...	52,358
Oil seeds ...	978,095	Vegetables ...	52,441
Sugar-cane ...	89,206	Other crops ...	30,144
Cotton ...	761,037		

Except cotton cloth the provinces produce no manufactured articles properly so called, that is which may be used at once as they pass from the hands of the producer. But they reckon among their raw produce silk, lac, tobacco, coal, copper, iron, manganese and galena, the last two are new discoveries. It however appears that except in coals the country is poor in its mineral resources. The localities and districts which abound in coal fields are Warora, Bundar, and Nurbuda, Dudhi, and Tawa valleys and the largest consumers are the G. I. P. Railway Company. In quantity the coal produce of the Central Provinces is not large nor in quality is it superior, —a rough test of the Warora coal proved that 1981 lbs of it were equal to 177 lbs English coal. The chief source of wealth of the provinces is cotton. In the year 1874-75 the amount exported was 252,602 maunds against 241,189 in the previous year. The country produces sugar but in a very crude state, it is therefore obliged to draw supplies for home consumption and trade from the North Western Provinces. The other articles for which it depends upon foreign supply are salt, piece-goods, machinery and hardware; among the exports, except in oilseeds the export trade in which was nearly double of that in 1873-74, there was a falling off in the aggregate of wheat, rice and other grains. The prospects of the country are after all cheering—with the development of communications the trade is expanding, and there is good ground for hope that when all the lines of railway under construction and in contemplation are completed its resources will find unrestricted outlets to provinces in which there is an appreciable demand for them.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the names of the undermentioned subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund:

Subscriptions already acknowledged	Rs.	37,860
Roy Mohunlal Mittra and brother	...	500
Babu Surendronath Pal Chowdry and brothers		
Babu Jogendronath Pal Chowdy and Jogeshchunder Pal Chowdry, Ranaghat	...	200
Chowdry Mohamed Russeed Khan, Russeed	...	200
Moulvi Syed Mahomed Shumsool Hooda, Patna	...	150
Babu Singhichurn Dutt	...	100
,, Khausing Boyed	..	100
,, Kissenchand Golancha	...	50
,, Manickchand Golancha	...	50
,, Nundolal Bose	...	50
,, Grishchunder Ghose	..	50
Syud Muzaffer Hosain	...	50
Syud Abdor Rub	...	50
Syud Tuffazzul Ahmed	...	50
Syed Mahomed Hossan	...	50
Meer Mahomed Kazeem Jowhary	...	50
Babu Oncoroopchunder Mookerjea, Jonye	...	50
,, Kristomohun Mullick	...	50
,, Brojomohun Thacoor, Burwaree, Bhugulpore	...	50
,, Hurrymohun Thacoor, Bhaugulpore	...	50
Prince Mahomed Walagohur Shah, Mysore Family		50
Prince Mahomed Kysar, Mysore Family	..	50
Newab Gholam Rubbanee, Mysore Family	...	50
Hajee Mirza Abdool Kureem, Shcerajee	...	50
Hajee Syud Sadick Shooshtaree	...	50
Syud Mahomed Ali Shooshtaree	...	50
Babu Juggut Mohun Shah Chowdhry	...	50
Total.....		40,110

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice that although the town of Dhubri in Assam is rising in importance Currency notes or money orders cannot be had for remittance. He says, "we must remit silver by parcel post!" We hope the local Government will direct its attention to this subject.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL re-opened on Saturday last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor delivered the usual opening address reviewing the work done and still pending. The Mahomedan Marriage and Divorce Bill was passed. The Calcutta Municipal Bill was then considered in Committee of the whole Council. There was a debate on the subject of the revision of the Municipal Constitution. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor expressed himself favorable to a moderate and judicious scheme for the representation of the ratepayers in the Municipal Corporation. The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg argued that the time had not arrived for giving real self-government to the people of Calcutta. Babu Kristodas Pal propounded a scheme of a self-elective corporation by limiting the number of its members say to one hundred, and providing that one-tenth or 10 members should go out by rotation annually, that the remaining nine-tenths or 90 members should elect from among the rate-payers successors to those who would thus retire, that the proportion of European and Native members should be fixed by law, and that the first members should be either elected by the present corporation or selected by Government. He added, that the corporation would perform a two-fold function—that was to say it would act as a board of electors and also manage the affairs of the town. If this scheme should succeed, the basis of election might be afterwards extended. There should of course be the fullest publicity of the proceedings of the corporation, a view which Mr. Hogg warmly advocated. The sections relating to the constitution were postponed for future deliberation, and the other sections of the Bill were then proceeded with. Two sittings of the Council will be held this week in order to expedite the Bill.

WE NOTICED last week the contemplated visit of Mr. Courtney, the chief leader-writer of the *Times*. We now learn from advices from England that his visit is not connected with the Prince of Wales' advent. He is coming for his own sake and for that of the *Times*. He wishes to study India, its people, and its institutions, and as this country is now attracting attention in England, the visit of the representative of the *Thunderer* is a matter of national gratulation. We only hope that Mr. Courtney will not see things through official spectacles. He ought to know the people as they are and as they feel, and he can know them only by mixing with them. He may perform the work of a Commission if he will but make a proper use of his eyes and ears.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following telegram:

"The Hon'ble William Robinson, Acting Governor of Madras, will shortly be gazetted K. C. S. I.

The following gentlemen have been selected for Companionship of Star of India:—Mr. R. B. Chapman; Hon'ble William Holloway, Judge of Madras High Court; Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary of Bombay Government; Colonel Macgregor; Hon'ble C. B. Bernard; Mr. S. C. Bayley, Commissioner of Patna; General Ramsay; Colonel Rundall, R. E; Mr. Bullen Smith, and Mr. H. P. Le Mesurier, G. I. P. Railway."

The Famine rewards have come at last. The heads of the two Governments, we mean India and Bengal, have been passed over, but we dare say that their services will be recognized by the Sovereign, though late. Of the officers who distinguished themselves by their conspicuous services during the Famine there were several native officers, who bore the brunt as much as their European superiors, but not one of them has received the slightest reward. For instance Babu Durgagutty Banerjea, the Personal Assistant to Mr. S. C. Bayley, worked as hard as his official superior, which the latter gracefully acknowledged in a letter to Government, but he has not been rewarded even with a step in the service. It was the same in the Orissa Famine. Mr. Barlow was made a C. S. I., but Babu Ramokhoy Chatterjea, who was the first to give the signal of the approaching calamity, and who worked most heroically in administering relief, was passed over.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has been liberal in the dispensation of holidays in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit. We have much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following notice:

"In honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Calcutta, and in order to afford Public Officers the opportunity of being present on the occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that all Cutcherries and Offices throughout Bengal shall be closed from Thursday, the 23rd December 1875, to Monday, January 3rd, 1876 both days inclusive.

Civil Officers of all Branches and Departments who may be desirous of leaving their Stations, and can be temporarily absent without detriment to the Public Service, must obtain permission in writing from their Superior Officers or from the Heads of their Departments, who will make proper arrangements for the temporary charge of Districts, Stations, and Offices. No application to Government for leave will be required. His Honor desires it to be understood that it is left entirely optional to gentlemen to avail themselves of this opportunity to come to Calcutta or to make such other use of the holidays as they please."

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secy. to the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal.

BELVEDERE, *The 8th November* 1875.

We hope the office masters will be as liberal as the Government.

THE CLOUD seems to be gathering in the East of Europe. The following telegrams have been received from England:

London 9th November.—The *Times* has a communicated paragraph to the effect that the conferences of the representatives of Austria, Russia, and Germany have resulted in a determination to ask Turkey what guarantee she can give for the fulfilment of representative reforms.

Russia has acquainted the Western Powers with the steps contemplated, which point to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops.

London 9th November.—At the Lord Mayor's banquet last night, Mr. Disraeli said that war with China, imminent a month ago, was now averted, and that England desired to strengthen the Chinese Government. He then eulogized Mr. Wade's conduct of affairs. He regretted that affairs in Turkey were less satisfactory. The late financial catastrophe had revived the expiring struggle. The circumstances were critical, but he was convinced that a result would be attained, consistent with peace, and satisfactory to the public opinion. The interests of the Northern Powers were not more considerable than England's Government was deeply conscious of the magnitude of England's interests, which it was resolved to guard. Frantic cheering followed these remarks.

We hope the above does not mean a combination of the European Powers for the dismemberment of Turkey. The revision of the map of Europe, we fear, will lead to a general conflagration. The Russian Bear is ready to swallow the Sick Man, but will the British Lion quietly assist him? What part will France play in that case and—Prussia? Lord Derby has officially declared that he will not interfere with the Turkish loans.

WE HAVE been favoured by the Government of Bengal with a batch of official papers connected with the project of constructing a light railway between Patna and Gya. We have always advocated the execution of this project, and would be exceedingly sorry if it should fall through for want of funds. The Government of Bengal applied to the Government of India for a loan of thirty lakhs for this work; the latter has, we are sorry to observe, disallowed the application on the ground that there is no reasonable prospect of the interest on the borrowed capital being repaid from traffic proceeds. Sir Richard Temple has, however, hit upon a plan of raising funds, which ensures payment of the interest and removes the difficulty pointed out by the Government of India. The interest calculated on the loan at 4½ per cent. is Rs. 1,35,000. Of this sum the line is expected to yield 2 per cent., and the remaining 2½ per cent. is proposed to be met by contributions from the Provincial fund and the road cess funds of Patna and Gya. Sir Richard seems to be doubtful as to whether the Road Cess Act authorize the application of the fund in the way indicated. We do not see any reason for doubt inasmuch as the money will be spent on the construction of a road,—and railway is road—but if there be any technical difficulty it may be removed by a special enactment authorizing the expenditure.

PARTICULAR of the cause of the out-break at Perak in the Straits have been received. This State, says the *Indian Public Opinion*, is situated on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula to the south of Penang and the province of Wellesley, and on the north of Salonpore. The reigning chief of Perak is one whose succession was for some time disputed; but he was set on his throne by the British Government, who recognized him as the legitimate ruler of his State, and he in return entered into several engagements promising good government as well as guaranteeing the protection of British subjects. This prince, however, has recently proved refractory, and we are told by a Straits contemporary that "His Excellency the Governor found it necessary to assume a firmer attitude towards him, and gave him to understand that Her Majesty's Government would not permit him to violate the engagements he had voluntarily entered into, and that if he persisted in the obstructive course he had pursued since the appointment of a British Resident, stronger measures would be adopted." Frightened by this threat, only a few weeks ago, Sultan Abdoolah wrote to the Governor of the Straits Settlements declaring that he was unable to govern his State, and absolutely resigning the Government into the hands of the British Government, and it is stated, consenting to occupy a secondary position under the officers who may be placed over him. This offer was accepted, and on the 15th ultimo a proclamation was issued by Government

"In compliance with the request of the Sultan and Chiefs of Perak, Her Britanic Majesty's Government have determined to administer the government of Perak in the name of the Sultan, and to this end His Excellency the Governor of the Straits Settlements is about to appoint officers, who will be styled Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Her Majesty the Queen, to carry on the Government of that State under His Excellency's instructions; further, that the Sultan of Perak has invested such British Officers as are or may be accredited to His Highness from time to time as such Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners, as aforesaid, with powers to issue and enforce Proclamations and Orders, and generally to administer the Government of Perak."

This proclamation further recites the following list of misdeeds for which the State is held responsible:

"The people in Perak are greatly oppressed by certain lawless Chiefs and Rajas whilst no steps are taken by the Sultan and other Native authorities to put a stop to these evils, so that the gravest crimes are committed without fear of enquiry or punishment.

Secondly, that the conduct of the Perak Chiefs with the absence of all law to protect life and property has hitherto deterred foreigners from investing capital in Perak to any considerable extent, and the resources of the country are still undeveloped and likely to remain so, without some radical change in the Government and Administration of justice.

Thirdly, that the Rajas and Chiefs of Perak are divided into factions, parties and individual interests, fostering and encouraging jealousies and enmities which they confess themselves unable to reconcile. And British subjects and others not subjects of the State of Perak, have engaged and are engaging in illegal transactions with certain Chiefs of Perak, which tend to create interests subversive of order in the State and hostile to the interests of the Straits Settlements;" and lastly that "the British Government has incurred, on behalf of the Government of Perak, financial responsibilities for which there is no adequate security under the present system of Government."

The knowledge that this action on the part of the British Government is about to be taken has it seems stirred up the Perak Chiefs, who probably are incited to rebellion by Sultan Ismail, the unsuccessful claimant for the Sultanate of this province, and they have struck the first blow by murdering the British Resident, as we announced in our last issue. Reuter tells us that matters have assumed a more serious aspect. The Residency, we are told, is in a state of siege, and all the Chiefs in the neighbourhood are preparing to resist any British force sent against them. It is said that a small expedition has been fitted out from this country to quell the disturbance.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following two letters from Behar:

SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you that meetings of the European and Native gentlemen were convened at Motiharee and Hajeepore to remove the evils of our marriage system by furthering the scheme of Moonshee Peary Lall.

At Motiharee the Magistrate of the district was appointed President, Babus Fatha Bahadur Sing zemindar, and Lachmi Narain Deputy Collector, Vice-Presidents and Babu Mala-deen Moonsif Secretary. It was attended by no less than two hundred gentlemen. After deliberate consideration it was resolved that the scheme propounded by Moonshee Peary Lall be adopted and that efforts be made to spread it, that thanks on behalf of the Committee be given to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, the Chairman of the Central Committee, who has taken a lively interest in the works and that copies of the proceedings be sent to the Maharaja of Bettiah and his son.

A similar meeting was convened at Hajeepore in the premises of Babu Roghoo Nundun Persad, Sub-Deputy Collector, the Joint Magistrate of the place joined the meeting and promised to co-operate with it. Mr. Metcalfe is gradually gaining the good will of the people by the interest which he takes in their welfare. We hope he will continue in his laudable pursuits and thus endear himself to the people of the country at large.

SIR,—If the old and stale proverb—stale because it is true—"example is more efficacious than precept" be applicable in all cases, I believe the example of Moonshee Joyprokash Lal the manager of Doomraon Raj, and Hurbun Sahoy, Pleader of Arrah will not fail to rouse our countrymen to the necessity of applying themselves to works of public utility.

We look with gratitude to these public-spirited and energetic gentlemen who are ready to offer Rs. 75,000 for establishing a cotton manufactory in Behar the advantages of which it is impossible to overrate. I believe our countrymen will ere long add to this handsome amount and try to get a manufactory established as soon as possible.

The question regarding marriage expense has arrested the attention of these gentlemen and they are staunch supporters of the laudable scheme propounded by Moonshee Peary Lall. Neither do they spare money nor labor in pushing on this work of reform. If our other influential countrymen do but follow their example the evils of our marriage system may be soon removed.

It would take me long to enumerate all the works of benevolence and public utility of these two gentlemen, suffice it to say that they have established *Patshalas* for orphans and poor boys and have erected asylums for the blind the lame and the helpless.

Yours truly,
PUNDIT MADHO RAM SHASTRI.
BABU MOHABIR PROSHAD.

REVIEW.

Shunkur: A Tale of the Indian Mutiny of 1857 London: Sampson Low, Merston Low and Searle, 1874.

We are much obliged to Messrs. Sampson & Co., for the courtesy they have shewn us in presenting us with a copy of the above publication. The typographycal part of the work is excellent and does great credit to Messers Clowes and sons, and the paper on which it is printed is perhaps the best specimen of printing paper available in the London market. Messrs. Burn and Co., the binders come in for a fair share of credit for the good taste they have displayed in giving it such a handsome exterior. But with all these recommendations the book is like a golden cage holding a crow. The author has not ventured to appear on the title page, and we give him credit for modesty. But we wish he had not compromised a respectable publishing firm by associating their name with a publication which can neither bring fame nor money. It is neither a story nor a history but odds and ends of truth and fiction curiously blended together. The story if it can be called one may be given in a few words. At the village of Soorapore thirty miles from Cawnpore there lived at the time of the mutiny a family of Indian farmers consisting of a widow, her son, and daughter-in-law, and their only child, a boy of eight years old, and with them also lived the brother of the daughter in-law. The name of the son was Shunkur. About the time of the Cawnpore outbreak an adherent of the Nana visited the village on horseback and demanded shelter of the widow for the night. The widow's son and his brother-in-law were at that time absent from home for the purpose of selling their farm produce at some market some way off. The request of the Nana's trooper was politely but firmly declined, as a male stranger was an unseemly guest in a house tenanted by two lonely women. The trooper without pressing the request walked off. In the meantime the outbreak at Cawnpore had been followed by the massacre and two European fugitive soldiers amongst other straggling fugitives had found their way into Surappore. They had by their signs and gestures succeeded in making their wants known to the women of the family we have described above, who happened to be exactly at the place where they were seen when the village was visited by the Nana's trooper. The elder of the two women was inflexible, but the heart of the "*modest matron* of about *five-and-twenty*" had been touched. She gave them shelter in a cowshed, fed and protected them for some days at the imminent risk of the safety of those whom she held most dear on earth. She was at last repaid by her being despoiled of her virtue by her guests, who subsequently decamped. The wife in despair poisoned herself. On the way the ingrate soldiers met two men returning home in a cart. They were the husband and brother of the ill-fated hostess. Of course none of the parties knew any thing of the relation in which they stood to each other. The soldiers were sore-footed and wanted the cart. The owners were very reluctant to part with them. At last the temptation of a handsome offer prevailed When the men reached home and learned the disaster which had befallen the family they wowed revenge. And though the most stannch amongst the loyal subjects of Britain, they joined the rebel army, and their sole end and aim was to track the wretches who had defiled their sacred hearth. They at last met the vile men at the siege of Lucknow. and Shunkur had an opportunity of straugling one of the miscreants named Bernard. After this he leaves all scuffle and fight and returns to his home to rear his motherless child.

In all the rigmarole with which the book abounds there breathes a spirit of sympathy for the wronged innocents who fell victims to a misdirected retributive justice. The writer endeavors to unravel the causes of the mutiny and severely condemns the spirit of revenge which breathed in the writings of "Baptists Anibaptists and other furies" who weekly thundered their fulminations upon the devoted heads of the inoffensive native population. The views contained in the following passage though trite will bear repetition:

"We do not feel in common with the subject races; we have no sympathy with them, and they no confidence in us. The women scamper off in fear whenever they see any of us in their vicinity; the children look up towards us with alarm; and even the men never come to ask for any favor or assistance from us in their difficulties if they can help it. There is no bond of union between the two races, we have never attempted to establish any; and yet we wonder that they are not faithfully attached to us."

We have a grave suspicion that the tale is the production of a writer whose mother tongue is not English.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* again solicits the attention of Government and the local authorities to the rapid strides with which malarious fever is progressing at Konenuggur and its adjoining

villages. The ravages of the fever extend over many villages on both banks of the Hooghly. We have on the western side the villages of Satragachee, Sibpore Balli, Konenuggur, Hisra and others, on the other or the eastern side, Panihatty, Agurparrah, Khurda and others in all which places malarious fever prevails with great virulence. There is no time to lose, says the writer and it behoves the Government to help the afflicted villages with experienced medical practitioners and a sufficient supply of medicines.

The same journal concludes his article on the subject of "The Zemindar and the Ryot" with the remark that it is the duty of Government to see that the zemindars do not violate their original pledges and squander away their profits in idle extravagance It also addresses the zemindars and warns them that if they continue to neglect their obligations and duties and oppress the ryots, serious consequences will follow at the end.

The *Shomeprokash* in its vindication of the native press from the aspersions of disloyalty observes that, the Calcutta *Englishman* identifies every European with the Government. If you expose a European for his misdeeds you are a rebel against the Government of the land. Another indication of disloyalty, according to the *Englishman*, is adverse criticism of any measure or line of policy adopted by the Government As to English education being one of the causes of disaffection and disloyalty among the natives the editor observes that English education is the bond which attaches the native to the British Government. If English education had been as wide spread in the North Western Provinces as it is in Bengal the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 could not have set a whole province in flames.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* shews that Bengal contributes to the imperial Exchequer taxes at the rate of Rs. 9-2½ per head and Oude at the rate of Rs. 6-10 per head. The contribution from Bombay is scarcely appreciable and yet a Bombay paper says that Bengal is lightly taxed.

Referring to the question of providing for systematic moral education in our Schools and Colleges, the *Bharut Sungskarak* says that without making any particular religion as the basis of any system of morals it is possible to provide for the sort of instruction contended for by appointing proper men for the work, ordinary run of teachers will not be found competent for the task, but men of unexceptional character and tried rectitude, and each School or College may have one such teacher for the special work of imparting moral instruction and so long as Government does not provide for such instruction our system of education must be considered defective.

The *Education Gazette* exhorts his countrymen to strive might and main for the revival of the study of Hindu Medicine. It is recommended for two reasons, cheapness of medical treatment under the Hindoo system, and prevention of the decay of a beneficial ancient system of medication.

Referring to the prevalence of epidemic fever in Calcutta and its Suburbs, the *Probhakur* suggests a searching enquiry by means of a Special Commission into all the dispensaries for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contain old and unserviceable medicines, for the editor believes that most of these shops sell stuffs which people pay for without deriving any benefit from them. Much of the mortality and human suffering may be mitigated by this inquisition.

The *Burdwan Procharika* says that it is very wrong to delude the people with the hopes that the Prince of Wales comes to India with a view to satisfy himself by personal observation of the state of the country and the condition of the people. He can know nothing of either by visiting the popular town and it will not be the interest of those who are entrusted with the Government of the country to open his eyes as to the truth. Even if his object be as described he as the future constitutional king can do nothing for the country by his personal knowledge. The truth is he comes to this country for satiating his eyes with a view of its ancient monuments and natural sceneries as well as to gratify his passion for sport. And as such the money that will be spent for the reception of the future emperor of Hindoostan will be well spent.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE PRINCE AT BOMBAY.

(Indian Daily News.)

Bombay, 8th November, 13*h* 8*m*.—The *Osborne* came in at day-light this morning, and anchored off the Apollo pier. The *Serapis* was sighted at seven in the morning, and anchored off the Dockyard a little after nine o'clock under Royal Salutes from the shore Battery and from every ship of the Flying Squadron, with yards manned, as she steamed past. The *Serapis* lies behind the turret-ship *Abyssinia*, with the whole of the squadron, headed by the *Undaunted*, behind her. There is great excitement in the Dockyard. The landing arrangements are excellent. The landing stage is canopied over, and covered with red baize, decorated with plumes, flags, and flowers. The gallery for the general public—the Rajahs and Sirdars on sofas and chairs—are in the front row. The Members of the Municipal Corporation and the Press are first to the left. The Viceregal Party, Councillors, and Consuls are first to the right The landing is to be effected at four o'clock, as previously fixed. The pier has been crowded all the morning. The street are thronged with gaily-dressed people of both sexes.

8th November, 17*hs*. 48*m*.—The landing of the Prince is just over. The boat procession was beautiful indeed The Royal barge had an awning of blue silk, and was pulled in escorted by long lines of gigs. The frigates manned yards, and the men cheered so loud as to be heard on shore. The Prince received the Municipal Address in a silver case of Kutch work. His Royal Highness read a reply thanking all sincerely. He spoke to Sir Salar Jung, and hoped the Nizam was better. A few words were spoken to Mysore; also to Kholapore, and shook hands with him. The Prince appeared flurried but in excellent health. All was over in half an our. On going out twelve Parsee maidens strewed flowers before him The Prince left with Viceroy. The Nizam's deputation followed, then the Gaekwar in his gold carriage, Mysore next; then Kholapore with blue and silver Trappings. The reception was quite enthusiastic.

8th November.—The Prince of Wales landed at four this afternoon accompanied by the Viceroy and suite, the naval procession astern of the Royal Barge headed by the Admirals and the Captains of the ships of the fleet in their boats, thundering salutes from the Squadron and the shore batteries, all ships were dressed and the Men of War's yards were manned forming a grand and imposing spectacle. The Prince was brilliantly received by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief Justice and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency other high officials and upward of seventy Indian Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars magnificiently jewelled, and glitteringly costumed, an address of welcome from the Municipality was read the Prince of Wales in Field Marshals uniform replied briefly. brilliant procession then formed proceeding slowly towards Government House, troops lined the road as the native town whence the road was kept by the police. The inhabitants received the Prince with the utmost enthusiasm and intense excitement, the whole route was one dense seething mass of people of all castes from ground to house tops. It was computed that there were nearly 200,000 visitors from the mofusil, the whole city was splendidly decorated by a series of eight triumphal arches along the route the excitement increased as the Prince neared certain points the mob gathering round his carriage and catching the enthusiasm of the Europeans, nevertheless order prevailed, the Prince looked well and highly pleased with the demonstrations His Royal Highness holds a levee to-night at Government House

Bombay, 9th November, 13*hs*. 7*m*.—May it please Your Royal Highness.—We, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, esteem it a high privilege to be allowed in the name of the Corporation, and of all the inhabitants of this City, to greet Your Royal Highness at your landing on the shore of India, with an address of loyal welcome. We rejoice that Your Royal Highness should have selected Bombay as the starting point of your Indian travels; for this city is in itself, perhaps, the most striking example Indian can present of the beneficial results that may be produced by the impact of Western civilization on Oriental character and institutions; and of the success that may attend earnest and judicious efforts to reconcile all the various races of this country to British rule. Bombay may lay claim to the distinction of being a royal city; for this Island first became an appanage of the Crown of England through forming part of the dowry of Charles the Second's Portuguese bride, and during the two centuries that have since elapsed, Bombay has had every reason to be grateful for this fortunate change in her destiny. From a barren rock whose only wealth consisted in cocoanuts and dried fish, whose scanty population of 10,000 souls paid a total revenue to the State of not more than £6,000 a year; whose trade was of less value than that of a Tanna and Bassien, and whose climate was so deadly to Europeans, that two monsoons were said to be the life of a man; she has blossomed into a fair and wholesome city, with a population which makes her rank next to London among the cities of the British Empire. With a Municipal Revenue amounting to £300,000 a year, and with a foreign commerce worth forty-five millions sterling and yielding in customs' duties to the Imperial Treasury three millions a year. All this material prosperity she owes to the strong and wise Government which has secured her in the enjoyment of peace and order, of equality before the law, of religious liberty, and of freedom of trade, and which has thus given confidence to men of all races and creeds. Europeans, Indo-Portuguese, Hindoos, Mohomedans Parsees and Jews, to pursue their various callings under the shadow of the British flag. We gladly therefore seize the occasion of Your Royal Highness's presence amongst us, to record our sense of the blessings of British rule, and to assure Your Royal Highness of our devotion to that throne which has become the enduring symbol of concord, liberty, prosperity, and progress, to all the multitude of nations that own the benign sway of Queen Victoria. We beg that Your Royal Highness will convey to Her most Gracious Majesty the expression of our loyal sentiments, and of our gratification that Her Majesty has sent the Heir to the Crown amongst us to become personally acquainted with the people of India. We regret that Your Royal Highness's Consort the Princess of Wales, so much and so deservedly beloved by the English people has not been able to accompany Your Royal Highness on this journey, to learn for herself in what honor her name is held in India. We pray that the God of all nations may watch over Your Royal Highness, and bring your happy design of visiting India, of which we to-day witness the auspicious commencement, to as happy a conclusion; so that it may be blessed with good fruit hereafter, in the strengthening of the ties of mutual interest, esteem goodwill, which already bind the Imperial State of Great Britain to its greatest dependency. The Prince replied—Gentlemen—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address and I shall not fail to communicate to Her Majesty the Queen, my sense of the loyalty to Her crown and person which is expressed, not only in your dutiful expressions of welcome but in all I see around me on first landing in your beautiful Island. It is a great pleasure to me to begin my travels in India at a place so long connected with the royal family of England; and to find that, during so many generations of British rule, this great port has steadily prospered. Your natural advantages would have ensured a large amount of commerce under any strong Government; but in your varied and industrious population, I gladly recognise the traces of rule which give shelter to all who obey the law, which recognizes no invidious distinction of race; which affords to all perfect liberty in matters in matters of religious opinion and belief and freedom and the pursuit of trade and of all lawful callings. I note with satisfaction the assurance I derive from your address, that here under British rule men of varied creeds and nations live in harmony among themselves, and develop to the utmost those energies which they inherit from widely separated families of mankind. Whilst all join in loyal attachment to the British crown, and take their share as in my native country in the management of their own local affairs I shall gladly communicate to Her Majesty what you so loyaly and kindly say regarding the pleasure which the people of India derive from Her Majesty's Gracious permission to me to visit this part of her empire. I assure you that the Princess of Wales never ceased to share my regret that she was unable to accompany me. She has from her very earliest years taken the most lively interest in this country; and the cordiality of your greeting this day will make her yet more regret the impossibility of her sharing in person the pleasure your welcome affords me. Gentlemen, I heartily thank you for your good wishes for my health, and for a prosperous return from my journey, and I fervently trust that the same good providence which has prospered the rule of the British nation in India heretofore, may yet further bless on efforts for the peace and good Government of all this part of Her Majesty's dominions

10th November.—Salutes were fired to-day from the fleet and land batteries, ships dressed in honor of the Prince's birthday. A grand reception at Government House of Rajahs Kolapoor, Dhrangdra, Rajpeela Baria, Soonawara, Oodeypore Soonth, Dharampoor, Gaekwar of Baroda, Sir Salar Jung, and the members of the Deputation representing the Nizam. The Maharajahs Elur, Mysore, Jam, Nowanuggur, Thakoor of Bhownuggur, Dewan of Palanpoor, Nawabs of Radhanpoor Joonggur Dilasinor and Jinjeera and Sir Desai of Sawant Warli, His Royal Highness returns the visits of the Principal Princes to-morrow, having visited Serapis this afternoon the Prince and party landed in the evening amidst salutes and brilliant illumination of the squadron. The Prince wearing the uniform of the tenth Hussars then traversed in procession leading thoroughfares of the fort and the native Town illuminations grand especially the public offices reception more cordial than ever, utmost enthusiasm prevailed along the whole route which was literally blocked with natives. the streets a present a wild scene of good humored excitement, the Prince highly pleased with reception and the magnificence of illuminations.

10th November, 9*h*. 56*m*.—Oodeypore returns home to-morrow, after receiving the Prince this evening. It is reported that he is dissatisfied that being placed after the Gaikwar during the landing ceremonies. He left the Pavilion rather abruptly. The Prince, after receiving the Chiefs, visited the Admiral and Squadron, and gave the *Serapis* mess a birth-day dinner on board. The Prince landed at Mazagon, thus upsetting part of the illumination programme. His Royal Highness drove through the town, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, and saw the illuminations. Want of gas caused the show to be rather tame, and many oil lights were put out by the wind. The Elphinstone Circle, the Town Hall, and Crawford Market, Church Gate Street, and the G. I. P. Railway were done well. There were a few fires, but no serious accident. Return visits are to be made, to Kholapore and Oodeypore this evening, after the leave [? levee]. At the Secretariat, one thousand presentations are to be made. Official bungling, regarding precedence and dress, causes dissatisfaction even among service men. The Prince lays the foundation-stone of Prince's Dock to-morrow; goes to Poona on Saturday, and to Baypore next Wednesday. The Prince's visit to the Gaekwar is postponed for want of time.

10th November.—The Prince of Wales today returned visit of the Gaekwar, Maharajah of Kolapore, Maharajah of Meywar, and the second class Chiefs of Kattywar, the Sirdars of the Deccan and Konkan, and the Southern Maharatta Jagheer. Afterwards he held a numerously attended levee, and then proceeded to a *fete* given to native children, numbering 7,000 of all castes. The Prince of Wales greatly pleased with the novel spectacle and the enthusiasm exhibited by the children, wreaths of flowers were placed around his neck by Parsee girls, and the extreme affability of His Royal Highness was the subject of comment. The hymn, "God bless the Prince of Wales!," was sung by the children in the native dialect, and the whole scene was most striking. A dinner party took place at Government House to-night, which followed by a grand ball, given at the Byculla Club to the officers of the Squadron, which the Prince will attend His Royal Highness in perfect health, notwithstanding the arduous nature of his official duties.

11th November, 9*h* 57*m*.—The Levee passed off very well. The Prince stood on the dais, with Governor of Bombay on his right, and Sir Bartle Frere and the Duke of Sutherland on the left. There was a brilliant gathering of officials behind. The Prince bowed to all, and shook hands with some. The children's fete on the Esplanade was a grand success, more than 11,000 little ones of all creeds being present. Miss Dhunbai Wadia presented wreaths and bouquets of flowers to the Prince and the Governor of Bombay. The Maharatta girls sung a welcome—the Parsee girls did the same in Gujeratee. A small display of fire-works followed. The Prince received the Kattywar, Sattara, Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Maharatta Sirdars at Parell; and returned the visits of Kolapore, Oodeypore, and the Gaekwar in the afternoon. His Royal Highness presented Kholapore with a sword, a snuff-box, a medal and some books, including an atlas; and gave to Oodeypore a sword, a rifle, a snuff-box, a medal, a ring, a riding-whip, and some books. The Prince consented to Kholapore building a hospital under the name of Albert Edward hospital of Kholapore. The Viceroy, with Miss Baring and suite, left by special train for Indore on the afternoon. Oodeypore is reported as leaving to receive the Viceroy. Seventy or eighty [? seven or eight] special trains come into Bombay daily by the Baroda line. Return visits will be made to-day to Edar Khyrpore, Joonaghur, Nawanuggur, Bhownaghur, Dhrangadra, Rajpeepla, Palunpore, and Radhanpore by the Prince; but at the Secretariat rooms set apart for ceremonies. The presents to the Gaekwar were a sword, a watch and chain, medal, snuff-box, an album of portraits of the Royal family, and a few books. To Ranee Jumnabai a gold bracelet the Queen's present. Kholapore's presents to the Prince were a sword and dagger; the former had been worn by Kholapore's father in 1862. The Gaekwar's presents were a silver tea service, rhinoceros-hide shields, three swords, silver tray with representations of Hindoo mythology, two silver lances, album with ebony covers, gold, embroidered shawl, and a pearl necklace, with emerald pendant. Ranee Jumnabai to the Princess of Wales a diamond ring and brooch.

11th November.—The Prince of Wales to day returned the visits of the Maharajahs Elur, Mysore, the Rao of Kutch, Meer Ali Morad Khan, Khyrpoor, Nawabs Joonagurgh, Radhanpoor, the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, Rajahs Durangdra, Rajpeepla, Dewan Palunpoor, and Sir Salar Jung at their own residences, besides attending the native chiefs at the Home Secretariat. He then visited enormous the *marquee* erected on the Esplanade, where upwards of 2,000 sailors, marines, and soldiers were banqueted. The Prince entirely won the hearts of the men by moving among them, drinking their health, accompanied by a short speech. He afterwards laid the foundation stone of the New Wet Docks with Masonic Ceremonial. There was a large attendance of brethren and guests, and the affair was a great success. An address was presented to the Prince to which he replied that "he learned with great pleasure of the flourishing condition of Masonry in Bombay. The fact of its annually increasing in numbers and efficiency, shows that the objects of the institution are fulfilled in uniting together men of various races and creeds in bond of brotherhood, by giving them common objects of exertion, and extending the knowledge of English organisation for the good of mankind. It is a great pleasure to join the Bombay brethren in work tending to the protection of life and property, extention of trade, and advantage and prosperity of large bodies of fellow men."

(Englishman.)

11th November 1-40*p. m.*—The Prince's presents to the Raja of Kolapur yesterday were beautiful; a sword in silver scabbard, and ivory hilt covered with precious stones, and similar to one the Prince himself wears; a board gold medal commemorative of the Prince's visit to India, with a medallion portrait of His Royal Highness on one side and ostrich feathers jewelled on the reverse; a magnificient gold snuff box, with a setting of diamonds; a beautiful book of steel engravings, and an oil portrait of the Prince was a jewelled sword and dagger in silver and gold scabbard. The Prince's present to the Gaekwar of Baroda was a sword similar to the one given to Kolapur, a gold watch and chain, and a gold medal like Kolapur's, a large gold snuff box, and an album of portraits of the Royal family. The Prince held a conversation with Rani Jamnabai behind a screen, and presented her with a gold bracelet having the Prince's portrait set in diamonds, a gold enamelled locket and portrait of Queen Victoria, sent by the Queen herself, Sir Madhavarao was also presented with a commemorative gold medal which the Prince fastened on, and a massive gold ring. The Rani's presents to the Princess of Wales were a Diamond Ring and a splendid Diamond Watch. The Gaekwar's presents to the Prince were a beautiful Silver Tea service, manufactured at Madras, rhinoceros' hide shields, three swords in gold and silver scabbards a gold embroidered shawl, and a pearl necklace. *(Indian Daily News.)*

12th November, 18*h.* 55*m.*—The sailor's and soldiers' *fete* went off well. The Prince visited and drank the health of the Indian and flying squadron with a glass of lemonade. He laid the foundation stone of the Dock in the Elphinstone Estate with masonic orders. The Prince wore the Star of India and the order of the Bath in addition to masonic clothing. He replied to an address as follows:—"Right worshipful, worshipful and other brethern, I thank you for the address. I have learnt with great pleasure the flourishing condition of the craft in this part of India, and of the efficiency with which lodges are annually increasing in number to fulfil the objects of the Institution, by uniting together men of various castes and creeds in the bonds of brotherhood; by giving them common objects of exertion; for extending the knowledge of your ancient craft, and for promoting the good of all mankind. It is a great pleasure to me to join the bretheren in Bombay in a work which will tend to the protection of life and property; to the extension of trade, and to add to the prosperity and happiness of large bodies of our fellow men." About five hundred brethern were present. The University address was received and answered as follows:—"Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for your address of welcome to Bombay. From my own early training and the associations of the days when I was myself a student of Oxford and Cambridge and attending lectures at Edinburgh, I have had deeply impressed on me the value of such institutions as yours, in promoting education every kind, and in maintaining a high general standard of moral as well as of intellectual culture. I am glad to learn from your address and from the facts which are present in the history of your foundations and in the work of the University, that the noble ends which your founders placed before themselves have already been realized, even beyond their most sanguine expectations. The generous manner in which Native Princes and Chiefs and your rich and influential citizens, have supported your University shows how well your work is appreciated. You have thus placed before those who will succeed you, a gauge of the work yet to be done, and expectations yet to be fulfilled, which I have no doubt will ensure a continuance of strenuous exertion. Without this the best devised charters and the largest endowments must be ineffectual in stimulating the intellectual activity of a people. In assisting you to found this and the sister Universities the British Government gave you the means of obtaining for yourselves that which Europe regards as at once the best product and the most effectual safeguard of civilization and intellectual progress. I earnestly trust that the same results which have followed the growth of Universities in the West may attend their instruction in this country, and that a career of usefulness to which those after us may look back with gratitude, is opening before the young University of Bombay." Return visits have been made to Sir Salar Jung, the Maharajahs of Mysore and Cutch. Presents were to the Nizam of a silver flagon, a medal, a ring, rifles and books. Mysore received a rifle, a snuff-box, a ring, a sword and belt a silver flagon, Binoculars, a riding whip and some books. He gave in return an Alexandra gold cup of native work, a bracelet with different gems of Southern India and Ceylon, gold, an *Utter* and *pan* set. Cutch gave a lot of silver *Cutchee* work, tea sets, coffee sets &c. He received sanction to call the Mandvie harbour works after the Prince.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 10, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 27th October* 1875.—Mr. W. C. Taylor Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoorda Division of the Pooree District, is vested with the usual powers of a Deputy Collector engaged on settlement duty, and also with the powers of a Special Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, with authority to try cases under Act XX of 1850.

The 29th October 1875.—The orders of the 14th September 1875, granting Mr. Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Atia Division of the Mymensing District, leave for one month under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, will have effect from any date within one month of the 1st October 1875, instead of from 1st October, as previously notified.

The 3rd November 1874.—Mr. A.C. Maugles, Magistrate and Collector, Patna, who reported his arrival at Bombay on the 14th October 1875, on return from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 14th to the 18th October 1875, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. John Gerald Ritchie, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of 24 Pergunnahs.

The 4th November 1875.—Mr. Charles Campbell Quing, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Robert Henry Wilson, First Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs until further orders.

The 5th November 1875.—The services of Mr. Ernest Montagu Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Seetamarhee Division of the Mozufferpore District, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 6th November 1875.—The orders of the 1st October 1875, granting Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Patooakhally Division of the Backergunge district, leave for one year under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled at his request.

Mr. Percival Nelson Langdon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad Division of the Gya district.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, will revert to his substantive appointment as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district on being relieved by Mr. A. Smith, of his present duties.

Mr. Henry Gillon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Division of the Nuddea district.

Sir William James Herschel, Baronet, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad. He will, however, continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

The orders of the 25th September 1875 granting Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madareepore, in the district of Fureedpore, leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, will have effect from the 22nd instead of from the 5th October 1875, as previously notified.

The 8th November 1875.—Mr. Robert Home Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Buxa, is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr. William O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seetamarhee, on leave is posted to the Buxa division of the Julpigoree district.

The 9th November 1875.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for public purposes:—

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Rajmehal division of the Southal Pergunnahs district.

Mr. Frederick Eden Pargitar, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Chittagunge Division, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Chittagong.

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A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 17th November 1875 at 11 O'clock A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Nomination of a Vice-Chairman of the Justices under Section 8 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863.

2. The Chairman to report the names of the candidates for the vacant appointment of Vice-Chairman.

3. Mr. J. B. Knight to move, and Mr. H. H. Sutherland to second—

"That Mr. John B. Roberts be nominated by the "Justices as Vice-Chairman of the Justices, on a "salary of Rs. 1,200 per month, and if the said "nomination has the approval of the Lieutenant-"Governor of Bengal, that Mr. John B. Reberts "(when the approval has been duly notified to the "Justices) be appointed Vice-Chairman of the Jus-"tices."

4. The Hon'ble Rajah Norendra Krishna, Bahadoor, to move, and Moulvie Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor, to second—

"That Baboo Sreenath Ghose be nominated, sub-"ject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of "Bengal, as Vice-Chairman of the Justices under "Section 8 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, and should "the approval of His Honor the Leutenant-Governor "be accorded to the aforesaid nomination, that Baboo "Sreenauth Ghose be appointed Vice-Chairman, on "a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem."

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting will be held for the purpose of receiving Report by General Committee, and passing the Municipal Budgets for the year 1876, also for fixing the rates at which taxes, leviable under the Municipal Acts, shall be levied.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

12th November 1875.

NOTICE.

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